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F.Q. 371

1947

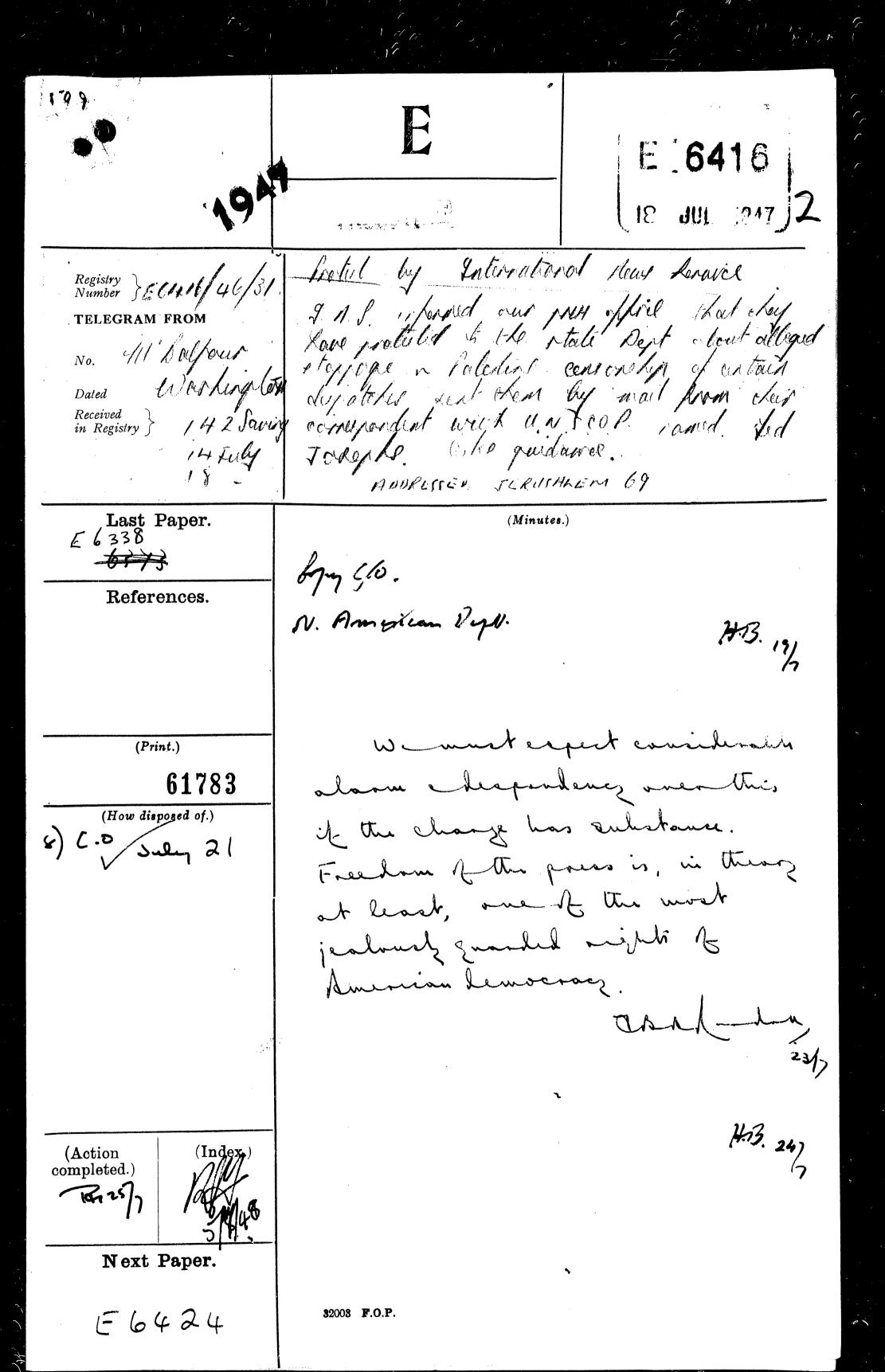
PALESTINE

FILE No. 46

pp. 6416 - 6962

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1978



18 JUL 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM WASHINGTON TO JERUSALEM

Mr. Balfour No. 69 14th July, 1947. R. 2.10 p.m. 17th July, 1947

Repeated to FOREIGN OFFICE NO. 142 SAVING

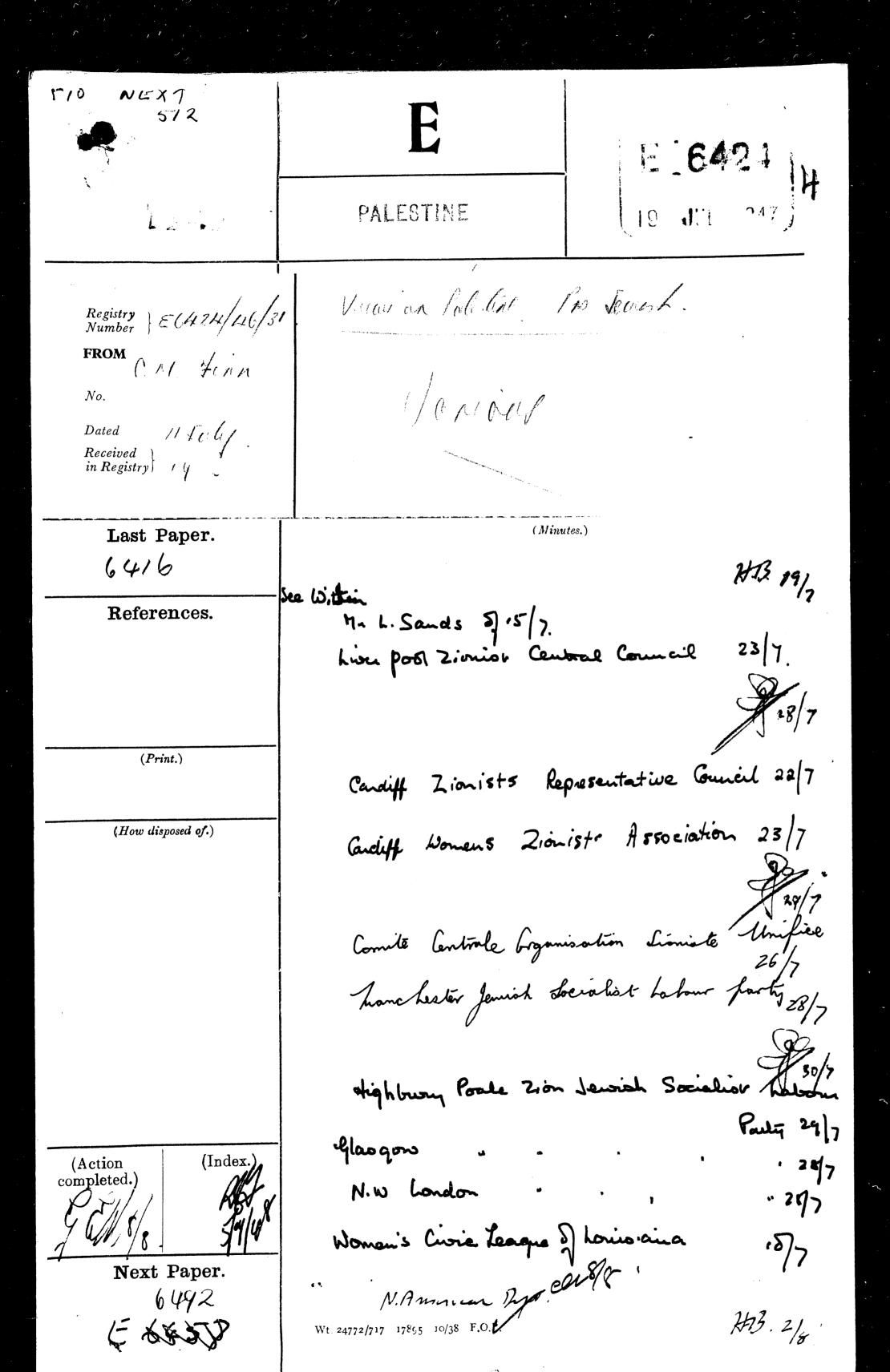
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CONFIDENTIAL

Diplomatic correspondent of the International News Service in Washington has today informed our press office that INS have protested to the State Department about the alleged stoppage in Palestine censorship of certain despatches sent them by mail from their correspondent with the special United Nations Commission, whose name is Tedd Josephs. INS state that Josephs has sent them far more despatches by mail than they have in fact received, which they attribute to the Palestine censorship.

2. INS asked if we would enquire into the matter. I should be grateful for your comments particularly as I may be approached by the State Department.





10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office.



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Max

Date 14.7.47.

Dear Liv (gm)
I am Venturing lo
malter of address you on a matter of Prave Importance Concerning the claim of the Wrabs to any part of Halestine they have no Claim whatever lither by Conquest or Occupation & should not be allowed a voice in the maller. The Land belongs by right to the Jewish people to whom it was piven by the almesty I we are They holding it in truct for them my Father having been H.V.M.

Con But for Jerns alem & all Palestine I am able to verify these Statements I hope you will hot allow our British your ment to be mis-led in this prave matter.

In Sin Cerely

The Peasantry of Palestine are not Arabs of Arabia, but are lescendants of the tribes of the ancient heathen Canadites who have never left the land, and according to proffect are to be the vine dressers and ploughmen to the Jews on the return to their own land when they return to Agriculture, as they were in times of the Old Testament.

The Arabs of Arabia have no claim whatsoever to the land which was given by the Almighty to Abraham and his seed for ever, and was from the Euphrates to the Nile.

The Arab has lost nothing by the Jews coming to Palestine, but gained very much. They paid the Arabs large sums of money for land and fifteen millions of money invested.

There are now over 300 self-supporting Jewish colonies, and 4,500 Jews employed in Agriculture and industries. The Arab peasantry were in poverty and finance.

The Hebrew University on the Mount of Olives has 18 buildings, and the library founded by a Polish Jew has 350,000 volumes and 1,259 students.

1.800 industries started.

In S. Wales 25 German and Austrian refugees have found work for 1,800 people.

In the North of England employment has been found for 20,000 refugees without displacing a single Englishman.

50,000 Jews served in the war - 1914.

2,425 were killed, 7,000 wounded.

5 gained V.C., 49 D.S.O., 366 M.C., 85 D.C. M. and 11.000 other honours.

Sir John Monash, a Jew, commanded the Australian contingent Jews maintain their own poor and are never on our rates for maintenance - give largely to our Charities.

They are Law abiding and loyal citizens and largely employ British labour.

7

The reclamation of land and fertility is no less amazing. 700,000,000 oranges have been sent from Jaffa to the ends of the earth, besides grapefruit, almonds and wine, 670,000 cases of grapefruit were exported and Palestine port wine is now exported and fruit of first rate quality from Jewish colonies. To give an idea of the extraordinary fertility of the land - wheat grown on the Palestine plain yields a hundred fold, and grows taller than a man on horseback, and cotton seed sown on the Jordan valley, planted in the spring had to have the trees cut down in the autumn with a hatchet. Vines planted in four months already had small bunches of grapes on them. Broad beans grew to 10 feet high and 691 beans on one root; maize grows to 8 feet high, and in 5 weeks produced a second crop. Melons weighed 30 pounds, and standard peach trees loaded with 60 peaches on a branch 4 feet long with one fork.

The past history of this wonderful land will only be surpassed by the glory which is to come - foretold by the prophets of old, and now being enacted before our eyes. But after much tribulation.

C.M. Finn.

297 -61783

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

Foreigh office 46 31

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Date 22.7.47.

Reference: FO 371 /61783

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

H

NA 22/7

3198 W. 7th St. Los Angeles 5, California July 15, 1947

Rigly

Hon. Mr. Atlee Secretary of State London, England

Dear Sir:

MARKET

As I see it, the difference between you and Stalin is he sends to Siberia his subjects when they are hostile to his regime, but you put into concentration camps those who are not your subjects, and who me destitute, starved and suffered six years of untold attrocities. They are helpless and they want to go to Palestine where they would be welcomed with open arms at no cost to you, but you take the trouble to send boats to block their entrance to the place where they would be fed, clothed, and where they could forget their past misseries. What right have you to force thousands of poor helpless people in worse than bondage? Do they owe you anything? Have they committed any crime against your country? What excuse have you for this torture? Your act is worse than murder, but you cry for help from this country. We have given you billions of dollars and you even have not paid the interest on loans for the first war. But you have money to pay a 21-year old girl of your king \$100,000.00 a year and \$240,000 after she is married. Why does that girl need that much money that has to be borrowed from the United States? And poor old Uncle Sam is the silly victim.

I believe in a God who made this earth for all the children he created. Life is short and there is no doubt in my mind you will get what is coming to you, and I hope it will be soon.

Sincerely,

Losands

L. Sands

LS:LD

7 (1) Reference: - 0 371 / 61783

PUBLIC

OFFICE,

LIVERPOOL ZIONIST CENTRAL COUNCIL

MAX H. CLYMAN

GENERAL SECRETARY.

ZION HOUSE 8, PRINCES ROAD. LIVERPOOL, 8.

TELEPHONE: ROYAL 2809.

23rd July, 1947.

I. HARRIS, Esq. HON. SECRETARY: N. SILVERBECK, Esq., LL.B.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENT: ALD. M. GREENBERG.

PRESIDENT: A. KAY, Esq., LL.B.

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E. L. FAGIN. ESQ. MRS. I. KARP. B.A. S. SAMUELS. ESQ.

MRS. S. SAMUELS

HON, TREASURER LEO LEVY, Esq. HON. SECRETARY: D. HUDALY, Esq.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.F., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, House The Foriogn Office, BENDER. Eso Downing Street. LUMDUM, S.W.1.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a special meeting convened by this council resterday and representative of all Zioniat bodies on Merseyside, and I was instructed to commumicate it to you :-

This meeting, representative of the organised Gionist Hovoment of Morseyside, expresses its sense of bitter indignation at the deportation of the Jovish immigrants of the So Middle 1947 from the shores of Falostine as an affront to humanity and a direct provocation calculated to arouse further strife in Talestine. This action was taken whilst the special committee of UNO is still deliberating on the whole question of Falcotime and when the Hagarman had intensified its activities against terrorism with marked success. The deportation, coming at such a time, can only load to increased tension in Palestine and an intensification of haman misery and despair.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient cervant.

Man Allegman

General Secretary.

RECEIVED at Central Telegraph Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service in Office, E.C. I INHUMAN ACTION FROM PRESIDENT WARFIELD BACK TO THEIR ADMITTANCE TO TERMS OF CARDIFF ZIONISTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope.

Charges to pay

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61783

LON DON

RE at Cen	ges to pay sd. CEIVED tral Telegraph ce, E.C. I Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.
From By	RT HON ERNEST BEVIN FOREIGN SEC FOREIGN OFFICE
56. 9/46 G.N.P.Oo. Ltd. 51-7260	DEEPLY DEPRENDED AT DEPOSTATION OF MANIGRANTS ON PARESTOR FRANCE WE REGARD PRESS REPORT OF OUT DATE DESTINATION TO COLOND REST IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS
Wt. 25044 / P4666.	For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope.

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July 10, 1947 732 St. Peter St.,

New Orleans 16, La.,

NIGHT LETTER PAID-CHARGE RA. 1442

HON. HARRY TRUMAN PRESIDENT UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON D C

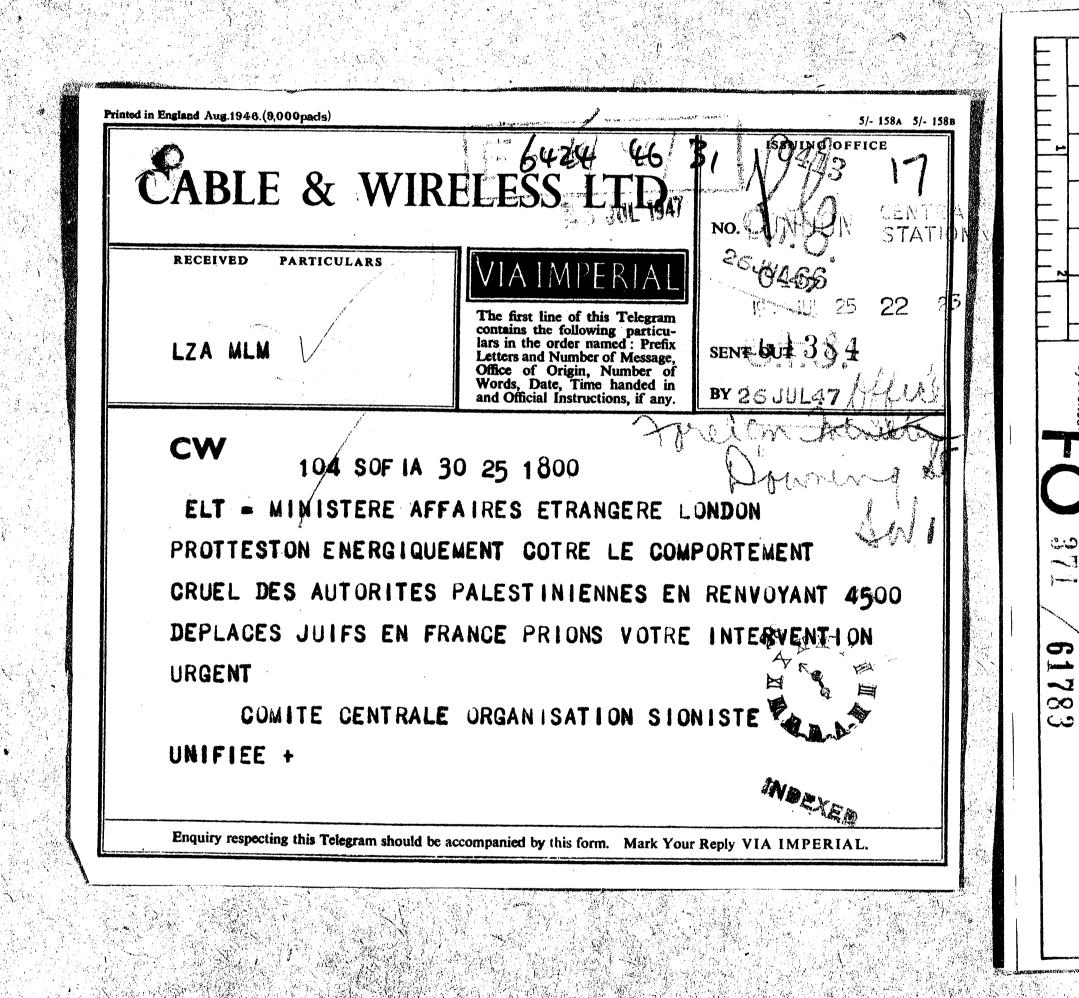
GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL SECY OF STATE STATE DEPT. WASHINGTON D C

MR. WARREN AUSTEN U.S.DELEGATE UN LAKE SUCCESS NEW YORK

MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S CIVIC LEAGUE OF LOUISIANA ASK THAT GREAT BRITAIN BE DENIED ANY FURTHER LOANS OF MONEY OR MATERIAL UNTIL SHE EITHER IMPLEMENTS THE MANDATE AND OPENS THE GATES OF PALESTINE TO JEWISH IMMIGRATION OR GIVES THE MANDATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS IT IS HARDLY LOGICAL TO EXPECT THE UNITED NATIONS TO CREATE A WORLD ORGANIZATION BASED ON INTERNATIONAL PLEDGES WHEN GREAT BRITAIN IS ALLOWED TO RENEGE ON HER SACRED OBLIGATION TO PALESTINE STOP WE ALSO DEPLORE THE INCREASING ATTITUDE OF ACCEPTANCE OF BRITAIN'S POSITION ON THE PART OF OUR OWN GOVERNMENT AND WE REGARD THE CONTINUED CREATION OF COMMITTEES TO STUDY THE PALESTINE SITUATION AS CYNICAL AND TIME KILLING MEASURES THAT NO LONGER FOOL ANY ONE

(SIGNED) MRS. HOWARD VAN SICKLEN PRESIDENT MRS. ANTHONY PRIMA SR. FIRST VICE PRESIDENT MRS. JOHN POOLEY SECOND VICE PRESIDENT MRS. W. E. EASTWOOD SECRETARY AND TREASURER

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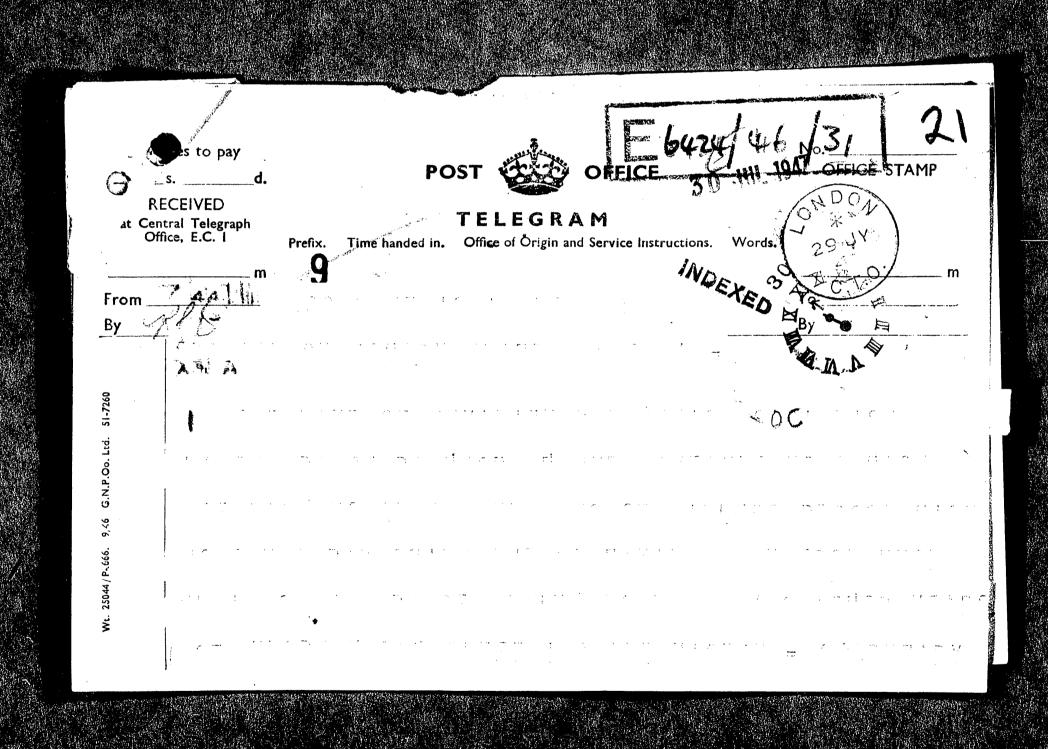
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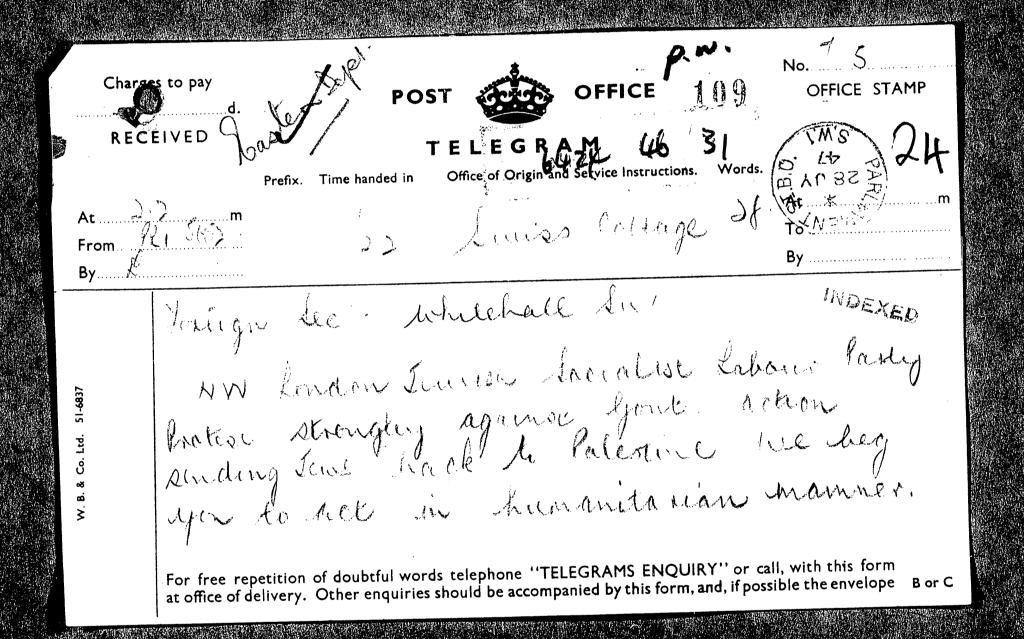
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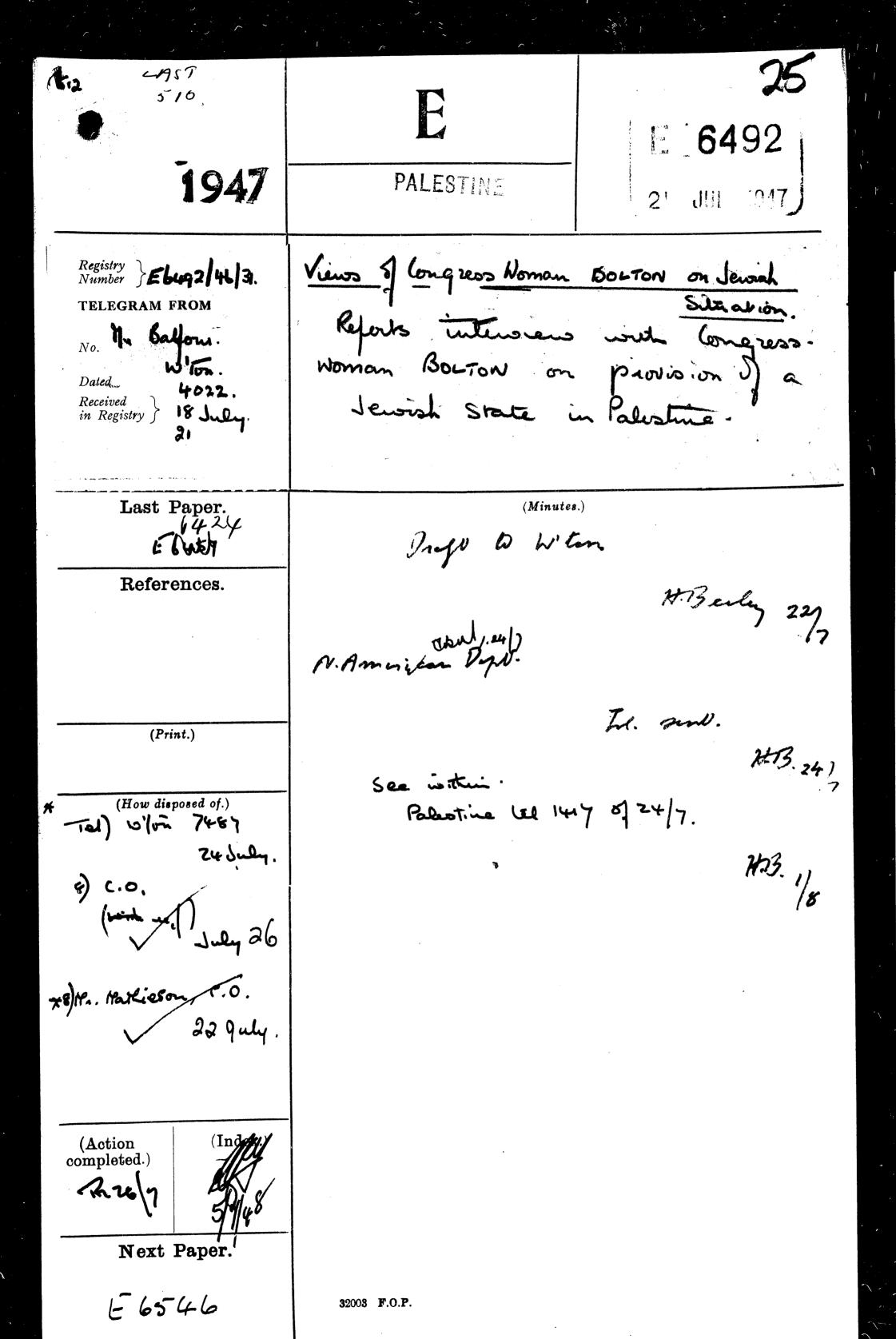
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6492

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Balfour. No. 4022.

D. 11.15 p.m. 18th July, 1947.

18th July, 1947.

R. 5.30 a.m. 19th July, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

3 3 3

IMPORTANT. CONFIDENTIAL.

Congress-woman, Bolton Republican Ohio, recently invited me to lunch to urge that someone in the Embassy should see some of a group of young Jews now visiting this country as representatives of the Revisionists in Palestine. She said that she had been much impressed by them. They had been disillusioned by the attitude of Zionist leaders here, whom they considered to be actuated by motives of personal aggrandisement. They deplored the terrorism, but were rather bitter about the arrest or imprisonment of a number of their adherents on suspicion of implication therein.

- 2. Thesis was, she said, that there should be a unified Palestine with a Jewish majority obtained through admission of displaced persons from Europe and their wish to build up a Jewish State which would resist Soviet expansion into the Middle East. She has been instrumental in arranging interviews for them with General Eisenhower, [gp. undec: ?Acheson] and [gp. undec.] and they now apparently wish to be received by this Embassy although they have been reluctant to make contact with British administration in Palestine. We have confirmed from State Department that two of them were seen by Henderson but he is now that two of them were seen by Henderson but he is now away and we do not know their names or what passed.
- J. Although we know you wish us not (repeat not) to have contact with extreme Zionists in this country, I feel that I should obtain your views in this case, since Congress-woman Bolton is a friend of Britain and was very keen that we should see these people. I should like to be able to give her a quick answer and should therefore be grateful for urgent comments.

No. E 6492/46/31 Confidential. Restricted. Draft. tel. W Washington 7487. gulya 4 Regist to Jengalem

Registry

OUT FILE Date Important your tilyam no. 4022 If you were to see these Revisionists, the fact would almost certainly become public. This would increase your lied to increasing pressur upon you to receive other representatives extreme Zimist organisations. 9 should therefor prefer that you did not make an exception in this case. 2. You may thereto it wish to print out to Mrs. Bolton that oh too would h exposed to embanassing prosum if it become known that the

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Was all to secure interviews with you. 163. 24/7 THIS MARGIN. WRITTEN IN BE NOTHING TO

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No. E 6492/46/31

Confidential.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON.

No. 7487.

D. 7.15 p.m. 24th July 1947.

24th July 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

W:W:W:W:W

IMPORTANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No. 4022.

If you were to see these Revisionists, the fact would almost certainly become public. This would lead to increasing pressure upon you to receive other representatives of extreme Zionist organisations. I should therefore prefer that you did not make an exception in this case.

2. You may wish to point out to Mrs. Bolton that she too would be exposed to embarrassing pressure if it became known that she was able to secure interviews with you.

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INVARID TELESPANI

6492/46/31

Cypher (0.T.P.)

PROM PALESTIME (Gen. Sir A. Genuinghen)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 24th July, 1947. R. 24th " 21.10 hrs.

INDEXED

IMPORTANT

No. 1417 Secret

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 165.

Washington's telegres to Foreign office To. 1022.

Revisionint Representatives in W. B. A.

Thesis of these representatives seems familiar one of the Revisionist Party and it may be doubted whether in fact members of the Party are sincere in deploring terrorism. Heverthaless, I see no always objection to members of the Eubescy assing the Party if by so doing, Congresswomen (? Grubb) will be gratified.

copy sent to:-

Foreign office

e Mr. No Devileto

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EASTERN

32

Parliamentary Question

* 58. Mr. Pickthorn,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he authorised the broacasting from Palestine of an appeal from two honourable Members calling on all Jews to help towards the release of two kidnapped British sergeants; and whether he had the script of the proposed broadcast beforehand.

aubridge dunversity

23 JUL 1947

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE

27 JUL 1947

OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

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967

DON MCKENNAN, SECRETARY

MERCED CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

(AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR)

34

MERCED, CALIFORNIA

June. 26th 1947.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain Mr.Attlee
No.10 Downing Street
London England.

6548

Dear Mr.Prime Minister Attlee;

This is a message of labor solidarity for which we bespeak your kind consideration.

In the last world war six million defenseless Jews, men, women and children were exterminated by the Hitler regime. now, two years after the war, the surviving remnants of the martyred Jews in Europe are not allowed, by the British Government, to enter Palestine, but instead are kept in displaced persons camps, where they are a burden to themselves and the outside world.

The Palestine Jewish community along with the organized Jewish labor movement are carring on a relentless struggle against this unjust and illegal policy of the British Government.

The Histadrut, or Jewish Labor movement, has done much toward the responsibility of the Jewish refugee and for the colonization work and industry that means so much to these homeless people.

It is our fervent nope that the representatives of all the democratic nations of the world will do justice to the Jewish people by granting them the opportunity to continue the work of establishing a national nome in Palestine as has been promised by 52 nations a generation ago.

The democratic labor organizations of America has recognized that the Jewish people have succeeded in developing a long neglected land, and have made it productive and capable of sustaining millions of present and future inhabitants on a high level of living standards.



MERCED CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

35

(AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR)

- ONNOR (C) LATED-

MERCED, CALIFORNIA

Page # 2

The democratic labor organizations of America also have recognized that the Jewish people have succeeded in developing a model society based on the principles of individual freedom and sovial justice, where all sections of the Jewish population may enjoy the full rights of a political, economic, religious and cultural life.

These nomeless survivors of the Hitler wrath demand and are entitled to the right to enter their nomeland where they may become free men and wemen. This is a moral and practical necessity that must not be denied men of good will.

We call especial attention to the pledges made by many countries, and particularly our own. to aid in the establishment of the Jewish national nome. Our own President Truman has voiced the official sentiment of the United States as being in favor of the immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine and our Congress has repeated its support of the Jewish endeavors.

The American Labor movement has taken a positive stand in favor of the Jewish homeland and through representative spokesmen have endorsed this worthy cause.

In view of the inherent justice of their cause and the urgent needs of these nomeless Jewish people we urge that the gates of Palestine be opened to free Jewish immigration, and that the land be made available to unrestricted colonization,

We further believe that support be given the Histaurut, the Jewish Federation of Labor of Palestine, which is the vanguard and chief creator of the Jewish national name.

Sincerely yours.

Wor Wilfermon.

Don McKennan

OUT FILE

Registry No. 665-48/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
12 \$ 2, arg 1947.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a telescale Merced Gentral Labor Council California

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

Charley. Warking line.

#13.5/8

OUT FILE FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

12th. August, 1947.

(E 6548/46/31)

37

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Merced Central Labor Council of Merced, California.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

Mr. Attlee:

NOEXED

That's what every decent American

thinks.

Miss) T. Emanuel

467 Central Park 10.

NY. 25, 14.

New York Post The New York Post is owned and published daily except Sunday by New York Post Corporation, 75 West Street, New York 6. Whitehall 4-9000. Dorothy S. Thackrey, Corporation, 75 West Street, New York 6. Cook, Treasurer Entered as 2d class President; Marvin Berger, Secretary; L. A. Cook, Treasurer Entered as 2d class matter at Post Office, New York.

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The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature—Prospectus of the EVENING POST. No. 1. Nov. 16, 1861.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947.

In Memoriam British Justice No.

Throughout the United States yesterday ran a shock of disgust.

The contrast between British Justice as administered to three German mass-murderers and to three young Palestinian "terrorists" was the cause.

In Italy, British Lt. Gen. Harding commuted the death sentences of three German commanders found guilty of responsibility for the massacre of 335 Italians.

In Palestine, British Lt. Gen. MacMillan refused to commute the sentence of the three young Jews found guilty of taking part in attacking Acre Prison.

Only Germans sought leniency for the mass murderers. 'The United Nations Commission on Palestine had sought to interest its parent body in preventing the provocative execution of the three young Jews.

British Justice long ago became a farce in Palestine. Under "emergency" laws, the British authorities there can and do flout every traditional guarantee of civil rights with mass searches and seizures, with arrest at whim, with imprisonment without trial, execution of the death penalty by military dictate on the flimsiest of evidence.

This latest act of arrogance moved us yesterday to call upon our own authorities for two immediate actions. We do so again.

We urge President Truman to protest directly to Prime Minister Attlee.

We urge the Congress to adopt a resolution expressing American disgust.

Americans have a profound stake in British Justice. Upon British tradition, our concepts of Justice are founded. If small-minded men are betraying that tradition, we have a right to call the attention of the decent people of the British Empire to that betrayal.

We believe that they would not willingly permit their servants to write the epitaph of a set of principles that have brought honor and admiration to their forebears through



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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: 61783

117, Canfield Gardens. Hampstead, L. C. Lodge : sq., colders areen branch of the moralish Former Vice Chairman of the Franch, Colders Green Tranch of the British CABLES legion. WIRELESS "SADEN CHE LONDON " It is due to that I have real UNEDA-KILDI the imperced own of even date, LONDON relative to your remarks at the OVERSEAS DARITUEL MILL, Colders Green Guring LONDON the past week, that I durnish guidance to you and those (of whom their are far too many) that have the came trend of mind like yourself. is my assumption correct, that you are a professing duristian?, for if that is so, you everlook the fact that you are a glaring hipocrit, for the teaching of Christianity conveys Love Thy Nabour as Thyself, be unto others as then would have done unto thysolf. after nearly two thousand years of teching Christianity, their re far too few christians, which also ap lies to those profes ing Aristians otherwise their would be no antisemitiem and jealousy. The annumed distinguished ke hady hander and The Hight onourable insten charchill seing the word fillids relative to ter oriete in relactine, which word has never been selected for criminals internationally, for the very reason, professing christians are hipocrits, quite apart from their improveme of the true position. Christianity is hipocrasy while Jowish people are treated so cont.

glange and treated, not only by fellow beings, but devermments whose Malty coefficient day of Tayer, again the hopeograpy.

read in the press, that consultation has to take place for dicision and parmission for 4.500 jews to land on term firms, again hipporasy and the arch lahop of canterbury and the Pope utter nothing relative to that considered civilised position.

most writish people for being so small minded and if they noticed the new industries foreigners have established where ever they establish shemselves, he respect they are outitled to would prevail, material of being smubbed.

I beg to remain, Yours faithfully,

Arthur A. West.

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office 6548/46/31

The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.

2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.

3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 24.7.47..

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

June 25 1947 Prime minister Clement attlee, 10 Downing St. Vac 23747. London, England Dear Siv: I note that you say theman Rights are denied the people in the eastern European countries." yer, I agree und you, sir, we should speak up for any group of people so deprived. may I hope that you have the pame pentiments towards the displaced person These people were in consentration camps and still have no homes. Palestine is the only land which welcomer the Hehew group in this unhappy and unfortunate group of people. Let us consider these people and the irong of it all, and consider that they too are entitled to human rights. me. Claire Gill Cons 2256 Cambridge A. 2.a. 6 Colf.

Attlee sees 'travesty' in east Europe BARNSLEY, England, June 21(UP)-Prime Minister Clement Attlee charged today that "socalled democratic government is a travesty" in several eastern European countries.

countries.

Attlee told a meeting of Yorkshire miners that human rights were denied in those eastern European countries. His denunciation of restrictions on liberty was among the strongest criticisms he has made publicly against political trends in eastern Europe. He condemned the left-wing critics within the Labor Party for condoning actions in eastern Europe. He said they "would protest vigorously if precisely the same things were done by governments of the right."

"Freedom of speech, freedom of

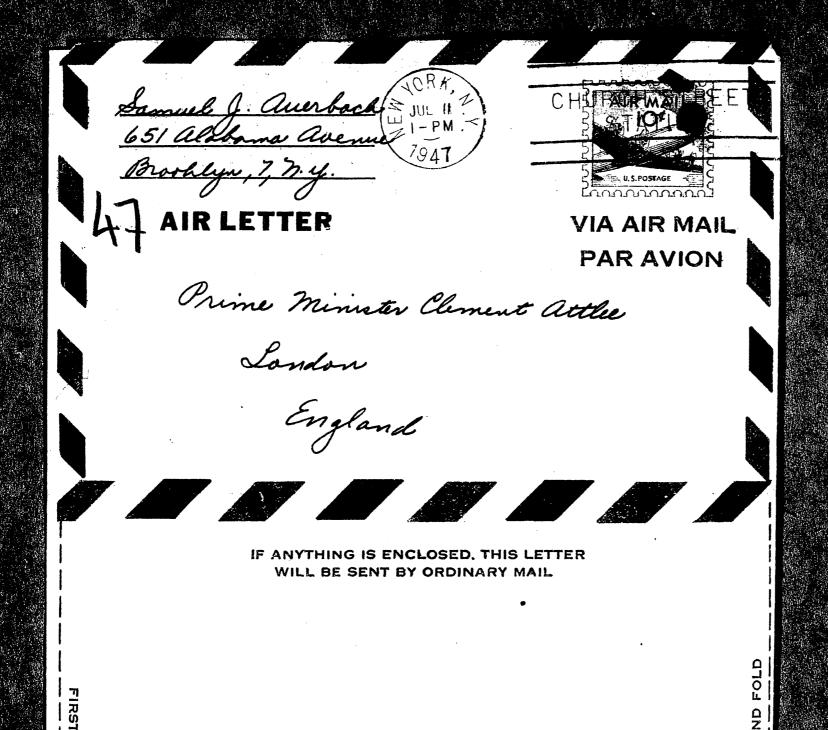
"Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and personal freedom is the right of the individual, whether he is a capitalist or worker, a conservative liberal or Socialist. Of "Wherever you find such devices as a single list of candidates, wherever you find a government that cannot be removed by the method of the ballot box, there is no true democracy, there is no true freedom." true freedom." NAZI BRUTALE

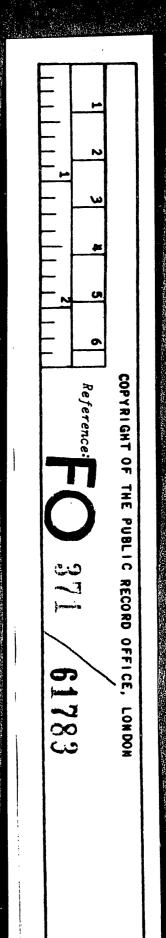
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THE PUBLIC RECORD

2 651 Alabama Avenue F. Brooklyn, 7, New york Plan Sir. - (P.M) I note that It General Surding has Commuted the death sentences of the German Commanders Kesselving, von Wachensen & Maeltzer who were quely of massacring 335 Stalians while It General Mac Millan has refused to Commute the death sentences of 3 young feins who attached the acre Prison in Valestine. I wish to express my dismay at this travesty on fustice and urge you rectify this at once. With hest wishes from an american neighbor. Samuel J. aurbach

Reference:





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*delete as necessary

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

(4) detter from Lord R. of Oct 3 endoring a further appeal on behalf of the zionist bryanisation.

(In File 143082/W3q: 40.341/3083)

In Stokes refers to correspondence between Lord har Lord Balforn of, for this reason, I have omitted in the above the former's undated reply to the Secretary of the balriet which appears at page 2 of the War balriet paper in 141885/143082/W3q.

The tests of the four letters are not quoted in any of our many works of reference regarding balestine, but i'the speat Betrayal' (8"11419) states, at \$34" July 18,1914 Lord Rothschild submitted a draft least which became the basis of the Declaration"

It does not seem to me that the letters add anything to what is already known about this matter, and in that circumstance I can see little point in their publication by H.M.C.

but the other hand there seems no good reason why we need make any mystery about them & I would suggest that we copy them to the Stokes for his personal information

6.4. Force

26/7 26/7

Minutes.

1 agre with Mr. Form and 50 han drafted accordingly.

H-13 cely 29/7

Who notes 17

413. × 14/8

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Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

RRS/JY.

Ackid. 22)7. Eastern Depr.

32 Victoria Street,

London, S.W.1.

6586

18th July 1947.

Rt. Hon. Hector McNeit POLMP., 217
Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W.l.



Dear Hector,

BALFOUR DECLARATION

Many thanks for your note of 11th July which completely clears up the ambiguity created in my mind by your answer to Janner in the House. Presumably there was previous correspondence between Lord Rothschild and Mr. Balfour before the Balfour Declaration and I should like to know whether the Government are prepared to publish this. I should very much like to see it. Shall I put down a question?

> Yours sincerely R.R. STOKES.

Registry No. E 6586/46/31.

Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

H.B.

Draft.

Mr. Stokes, M.P.

From: Minister of State.

Z

WRITTEN

2

NOTH

Thank you for your letter of he 18th July about the correspondence preceding the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. Balfour's letter of the 2nd November, 1917 to Lord Rothschild was written in answer to a letter from Lord Rothschild dated the 18th July. I am enclosing for your personal information a copy of this letter with the original draft of the Declaration,) You will notice that/Lord Rothschild spoke of a request which Mr. Balfour had/made for a formula. We have no trace of any letter containing this request and I assume that it was made verbally.

We do not intend to publish Lord (in present cercumstances) Rothschild's letter, at any rate/while the Palestine problem is being considered by the United Nations; in these circumstances such action might be misinterpreted as an attempt to influence either United Nations Committee or the Assembly, or both.

Registry No. E 6586/46/31

Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. н. в.

Mr. Stokes, M.P.

(From Minister of State)

pondence verila Lord Balfour.

Thank you for your letter of the 18th July about the correspondence preceding the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. Balfour's letter of the 2nd November. 1917, to Lord Rothschild was written in answer to a letter from Lord Rothschild dated the 18th July. I am enclosing for your personal information a copy of this letter with the original draft of the Declaration, and also copies of Mr. Balfour's acknowledgment and of two subsequent letters from Lord Rothschild. Together with the letter already published, these constitute the whole of the correspondence in our You will notice that in his first archives. letter Lord Rothschild spoke of a request which Mr. Balfour had previously made for a We have no trace of any letter formula. containing this request and I assume that it was made verbally.

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ralle 1.8

54

(E 6586/46/31)

1444 August, 1947.

My dear Dick,

Thank you for your letter of the 18th July about the correspondence preceding the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. Balfour's letter of the 2nd November, 1917, to lord Rothschild was written in answer to a letter from lord Rothschild dated the 18th July. I am enclosing for your personal information a copy of this letter with the original draft of the Declaration and also copies of Mr. Balfour's acknowledgment and of two subsequent letters from lord Rothschild. Together with the letter already published, these constitute the whole of the correspondence in our archives. You will notice that in his first letter lord Rothschild spoke of a request which Mr. Balfour had previously made for a formula. We have no trace of any letter containing this request and I assume that it was made verbally.

at any rate in present circumstances; while the Palestine problem is being considered by the United Nations such action might be misinterpreted as an attempt to influence their recommendations.

M.C. Carlotte

(Sed.) Hectar Mc Neil.

R.R. Stokes, Esq., M.P.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

CIRCULATED TO THE WAR CABINET

by instruction of the

Secretary of State.

148, Piccadilly, W. 1., July 18th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Balfour,

At last I am able to send you the formula you asked me for. If His Majesty's Government will send me a message on the lines of this formula, if they and you approve of it, I will hand it on to Zionist Federation and also announce it at a meeting called for that purpose. I am sorry to say our opponents have commenced their campaign by a most reprehensible manoeuvre, namely to excite a disturbance by the cry of British Jews versus Foreign Jews; they commenced this last Sunday when at the Board of Deputies they challenged the new elected officers as to whether they were all of English birth (myself among them).

Yours sincerely.

(Signed) Rothschild.

Draft Declaration.

- 1. His Majesty's Government accepts the principle that Palestine should be reconstituted as the National Home of the Jewish people.
- 2. His Majesty's Government will use its best endeavours to secure the achievement of this object and will discuss the necessary methods and means with the Zionist Organisation.

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A S 6 Reference: E 371 61783



FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1., July 19th, 1917.

Private

My dear Walter,

Many thanks for your letter of July 18th.

I will have the formula which you sent me
carefully considered, but the matter is of course
of the highest importance and I fear it may be
necessary to refer it to the Cabinet. I shall
not therefore be able to let you have an answer
as soon as I should otherwise have wished to do.

(Signed) A. J. BALFOUR.

Tring Park,

Tring.

September 22nd, 1917.

V Saturday

Dear Mr. Balfour,

There was one point I forgot to mention on Friday and I think you might draw the Prime Minister's attention to this; during the last few weeks the Official and Semi-Official German newspapers have been making many statements, all to the effect that in the peace negotiations the Central Powers must make a condition for Palestine to be a Jewish settlement under German protection. I therefore think it important that the British declaration should forestall any such move. If you, as you promised, can arrange the interview I suggested, please let Dr. Weizmann know, as I am going away for a few days on some special business and Dr. Weizmann can get at me quicker than if the message is sent to me direct, as there will be responsible person at Tring, as my mother is away also. Yours sincerely.

(Signed) ROTHSCHILD.



148, Piccadilly, W. 1., 3.10.1917.

Dear Mr. Balfour,

I have reason to believe that the Zionist question will come before the Cabinet tomorrow, Thursday, and that Mr. Montagu will lay a protest against the desires of our federation before the Cabinet also. I venture therefore to enclose, for your personal purposes, an appeal signed by Dr. Weizmann and myself on behalf of the Zionist Federation. Should the Cabinet decide to send us the declaration we pray for, I will undertake that it shall not be made public until such time as His Majesty's Government may decree. We are desirous that it should be made public at an Inter-Allied Zionist Congress, and it will take a certain time to arrange for the participation of Zionists of all the Allied nations most interested. I wish once more to assure you that the Anti-Zionist Group for whom Mr. Montagu and my cousins speak, is only a minute fraction (some 80 - 120 thousand people) of the 12 million Jews of the world and they are to a great extent very much swayed by a mistaken fear of non-Jewish public opinion. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ROTHSCHILD.

P.S. Should the Cabinet decide that any alteration should be made in our formula, we hope that you will ask the Prime Minister to receive Dr. Weizmann and myself before anything is altered, so that he may hear what may be said on the other side.

(Signed) ROTHSCHILD.

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800

Zionist Organisation,

London Bureau.

35-38, Empire House,

175, Piccadilly, W. 1.

October 3rd, 1917.

Private and Personal

We understand that the War Cabinet will consider tomorrow the draft of a pro-Zionist statement which we had the honour to submit. We beg leave, therefore, to put forward a few additional remarks.

We cannot ignore certain rumours which seem to foreshadow that the anti-Zionist view will be urged at the meeting of the War Cabinet by a prominent Englishman of the Jewish faith who does not belong to the War Cabinet. are not in a position to verify these rumours, still less to criticise the fact should the rumours prove to be true, but we must respectfully point out that in submitting our resolution we entrusted our national and Zionist interests to the Foreign Office and to the Imperial War Cabinet in the hope that the problem would be considered in the light of Imperial interests and the principles for which the We are reluctant to believe that the War Entente stands. Cabinet would allow the divergence of views on Zionism existing in Jewry to be presented to them in so strikingly a one-sided manner.

We venture to draw your attention to the following facts. It is true that a divergence of opinion exists in the Jewish Community on the question of Jewish Nationalism, but it is equally true that on the side of the nationalists is ranged the overwhelming majority of Jewish Democracy as represented by the masses in Russia and America.

The anti-nationalists are represented by a small minority of so-called assimilated Cosmopolitan Jews mostly belonging to the Haute finance who have lost contact with the development of Jewish life and ideas. It is presumptuous that these Jews - to whom Judaism is a mere religious formula - should at all take upon themselves the role of representing the Jewish people at this critical time of their history.

The non-assimilated Jewish masses, who are conscious of constituting a separate group, repose their hope in Britain as the Power able and willing to champion the reconstitution of Palestine as their national home. Whether these masses are "scientifically" justified in thinking of themselves as a nation is a mere academic question. The very existence of these masses and of their hopes throughout the ages in spite of all destructive forces within and without, which have been making for their disappearance, is the most powerful testimony to the existence of the Jewish Nation and to the tenacious will to persist, whatever some few Jewish assimilants may decree to the contrary. This testimony has been in recent times corroborated by the great development of the Zionist movement in all countries and by the achievements of this movement in and outside Palestine.

Where there is a human mass claiming recognition as a nation, there the case for such a recognition is complete.

We have submitted the text of the Declaration on behalf



of an Organisation which justly claims to represent the national will of a great and ancient, though scattered, people. We have submitted it after three years' negotiations and conversations with prominent representatives of the British Government and of the British Nation. We have, with the knowledge and approval of the Government, carried out an extensive propaganda for a Jewish Palestine under Entente auspices.

we therefore humbly pray that this Declaration may be granted to us. This would enable us still further to counteract the demoralising influence which the enemy press is endeavouring to exercise by holding out vague promises to the Jews and finally to make the necessary preparations for the constructive work which would have to begin as soon as Palestine is liberated.

(Signed) ROTHSCHILD.

CH. WEIZMANN.

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FROM Mr. Oglvie. Forbes Courae as.		1.5760 46 3.)
Dated 17.27.47.	Paleotine question.	o o dong herbest
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CONFIDENTIAL

(Ref.27.27.47)

6605
British Embassy,
CARACAS.
21 July, 1947.

o. 11/8

Sir,

E 5760/40/N31

With reference to your telegram No. 226 of 27th June and to my telegram No. 233 of 28th June, so far as this country and its vote is concerned, now is the time to sow any seed. Venezuela at best is not interested in the Palestine question and she will be still less interested if the discussions in the United Nations coincide with the coming electoral campaign. Moreover, Palestine or no Palestine she is doing her best to discourage Jewish immigration.

- pressing the hope that the Venezuelan representative would co-operate with his United Kingdom colleague when the time came for decisions to be made. The Minister enquired whether we had decided on partition. I replied we had nothing to say about the future until the Palestine Commission had rendered its report. He had not seen the White Paper and asked for a copy. I have sent him my only spare one. No Zionist agitation on the Palestine question has as yet been perceptible in this country.
- Mr. Stolk's behaviour in the U.N.O. has been the subject of critical and puzzled comment in certain non-Government circles which must be known to the Government and therefore my above remarks to the Minister of Foreign Affairs may, I hope, be a delicate hint.
- 4. It is quite likely, apart from considerations of personal conceit that in matters not of vital importance to Venezuelan interests, that the Venezuelan Delegate, especially if the voting is secret, would vote against the United States as the present Government does not conceal its mistrust of American economic predominance which it reluctantly accepts as a necessary evil.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and to the Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations, New York.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Sen Marke

The Right Honourable

Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P.,

Foreign Office,

London, S.W.1.

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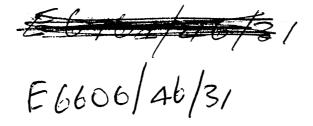
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Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958



6691 JUL 1947 Statement for U.N.S.C.O.P. Repens 170. tel. 473 (E6270/46/9). TELEGRAM FROM Mr. Houston Boswall ques details of a statement on the Benut Anab ease 18 be submitted to 547 $\left. egin{aligned} Received \ in \ Registry \end{aligned}
ight\}$ U.N. S.C. O.P. 23 July Last Paper. (Minutes.) Plus enter white. E 6606 I do not think then is any References. point in ashing the Hougtown Boswell to pursue this subject at prosent. (Print.)HB cely 25/ (How disposed of.) (Action completed Next Paper.

E 6736

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Houstoun Boswall,

D: 9.0 a.m. 22nd July, 1947

No. 547 21st July, 1947.

R: 1.5 p.m. 22nd July, 1947

Repeated to Cairo,

Bagdad,

Jedda,

Jerusalem,

Amman

Damascus Saving.

6691

AAAA

23" JUL 1947

TOP SECRET.

Your telegram No.473. F 68 10 44 C.

Palestine.

Oriental Secretary today spoke to Minister for Foreign Affairs as instructed.

- 2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that in drafting joint statement of the Arab case (which will be submitted to the U.N.S.C.O.P. in public session on July 22nd) he had done his best to use moderate language. Statement had subsequently been amended by other Arab delegates. Nevertheless the result was on the whole, he thought, moderate. The difficulty had been that the Arabs were unable to disapprove attitude adopted by them in London.
- 3. The Minister for Forcign Affairs maintained that it was not too late to persevere on lines reported in my telegram 44 Saving, particularly for the following reason. He had grounds for believing that U.N.S. would not (repeat not) present a unanimous report. In fact it was probable that three separate reports would emerge, one from delegates of Moslem countries (India and Persia) a second from the Australian delegate and a third (pro-Jew) from the representative of Guatemala. It was still not clear what would be the attitude of the Russian satellites. If the General Assembly failed (as it well might) if it were faced with three separate reports to reach any decision (and the Minister for Foreign Affairs even suggested that it would be worth our while using our influence to this end) some understanding between His Majesty's Government and Arab Governments on basis of his proposals might be possible What

. . . .

<u>~</u>

and the same of th

What he wanted was "a truce"; the Arabs would make no difficulties about continued presence of the British in Palestine if His Majesty's Government undertook (not necessarily by formal agreement) to work for total prevention of immigration or made some reasonable counter proposal. In any case the Minister for Foreign Affairs was prepared even before the meeting of the Assembly, if it was considered worth while, to visit several Arab capitals and to advocate such a solution. He had already speken to Lebanese President and Prime Minister and also to Syrian Prime Minister and had found them in general agreement.

- 4. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that he had no objection to information contained in paragraph 3 above being used, but requested that he should not be quoted as source. But it will probably not be news to you.
- 5. If there is anything further I can say to the Minister for Foreign Affairs I should be glad to receive your instructions.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

E 6766

6736 66

PALESTINE

Visit of Revisionists de Washington Ref F.O al 7487 (E6492 | 46 | 31). Nishes to know whether instructions oservide viens A/c Jeusalem

Popili lus reminders, Co. han not yet sent us a copy of thigh benevisiones Elyram They very. however. that it is not very enthusieship and they would not object if un maintained our ruling.

Pulage er might til egept now #Beday 307

N. American Depl.

Tel. sent HB.

32003 F.O.P.

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Balfour
No. 4137
25th July, 1947

D. 3.15 p.m. 25th July, 1947 R. 9.25 p.m. 25th July, 1947

888888

IMMEDIATE.

E H92/46/21

Your telegram No. 7487: Visit of Revisionists to Washington Embassy.

As Congress adjourns July 26th would you please let me know by immediate telegram whether I am right in assuming that your instructions override views of High Commissioner Jerusalem expressed in his telegram to Secretary of State for Colonies No. 1417.



ence: **70** 371 /

PUBLIC RECORD

OFFICE,

1 / 61783

Registry OUT FILE Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open. Draft. W. 15 Immedeals Westington No. 7696 Your til your no. 4137 Det July 30 Ly il 25 il guly: visit 7 Aussimists & Emborry]. En clair My spinion is unchanged. sex released

* 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

CHT FILE

[EN CLAIR]

DEPARTMENTAL No: 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No: 7690

30th July 1947

D. 4.25.p.m.30th July 1947

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No: 4137 [of the 25th July: visit of Revisionists to Embassy].

My opinion is unchanged.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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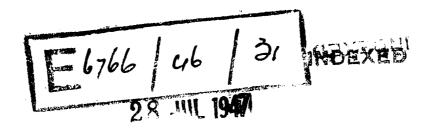
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INVARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. . COLONIES.

D. 23rd July, 1947. R. 23rd

18.30 hrs.

E :6766

No.1398

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 163.

to MENTH, Calro, No.128 (please pass copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.)

to Amena, No. 1035.

to Demascus No.424 by savingram.

Terrorist incidents on 22nd July and 23rd July hours to 2000

- 22nd July (1)
- (a) At 1000 hours an electrically detonated mine exploded in halfa as a mill tary truck was passing. One B.O.R. slightly anjured. . .
- (b) At 1458 hours in Jerusalen two grenedes were thrown at an Arab civilian bruck as 15 was leaving Pay Corps Headquarters. Attackers belleved to be three Jews. No demage or casual fles.
- (e) At 1700 hours shots were fired at an R.A.F. vehicle in Jerusulem. One R.A.F. other rank and one Jewish civilian slightly injured.
- (d) At 1805 hours a fire bomb was thrown at a police armoared car in Jorusales. Two Jewish civilians sustained barns.
- (e) At 1837 hours a fire bomb was thrown at an R.A.F. vehicle in Jerusalem. No damage or casualties. Shortly /efferwerds

afterwards, Mustashafa Police Billet and Station were fired on. Police, reinforced by military, returned fire. General attack ensued which lasted until approximately 2030 hours. One Jewish famale slightly injured. Sniping followed at various points in Jewish quarters and a fire bomb was thrown by Jews at a Police armoured car. Personnel opened fire, woulding the (Tword omitted) Jew has been detained. A Police patrol was later fired on but sustained no casualties. One suspect was arrested. There was also some road mining.

(2) 23rd July.

(f)At 0150 hours a military truck was mined in Heife. Four B.O.R.'s seriously injured.

(g) At 0900 hours near Rehovoth a military which was blown up. One British Army Officer and six B.O.R.'s injured. Of these, the Officer and one B.O.R., were seriously injured.

```
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                                   - Private Secretary.
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            (M_{\bullet} I_{\bullet} J_{\bullet})
                                   - Lt.Col. W. Gore.
            (m.I.Ja)
                                   - Major Tolfer Smollett.
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                                   - 15.Col. J.C.Athinson.
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                                  - Private Secretary.
                  77
                                  - Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
 Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
 J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
                   Lord President of the Council,
```

Reference: FO 371 / 61783

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Gundingham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

De 24th July, 1947.

R. 25th " . 07.00 hra.

No.1412

Addressed to 8. of 8. Repeated to Washington, No. 164.

" Memin Cairo, No. 130 (pleane pass " Amman No. 1046.

" Demascus No.425 Saving.

My telegram No.1398.

Terrorist incidents on 23rd July, continued:

- (1) At 20.05 hours an explosion occurred in a school compound occupied by the Army in Heiffe. Belleved to be due to a time bomb. One British Army Officer slightly injured.
- (2) At 21.20 hours an explosion, believed to be of a time bomb, occurred in a military car park in Raiza. Three B.O.R. 's slightly injured.
- (3) At 13.40 hours on the Haifa Jaffa Road near Khirbet Beit Lidd a military car was blown up by a mine. Three B.O.R. 's seriously and one B.O.R. slightly injured.
- (4) Two landmines, a granade, a haversack of explosives, a mortar book and two detonating sets were found in Esthanya during search operations.

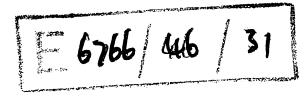
(5) At 23.10 hours an explosion occurred on the railway near Gaza. Slight demage to track.

Copies sent to:-

```
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    83
                                - Mr. T.A. Robertson.
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Wor Office
                                - Lt.Col.W.Gore.
        " (M. I. 3.)" (M. I. 3a.)
                                - Major Telfer Smollette
                                - LT.ColoJ.G.Atlinaol.
         " (M.O.40)
                                - Chief of Air Staff.
- Private Secretary.
- Bir Henry Wilson Smith.
Air Hinistry
Ministry of Defence
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimiott, Req., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Reference: FO 371 61783



Alla.

76

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

MDEXED

D. 25th July, 1947.

R. 26th "

07.00 hrs.

No. 1423

Addressed to 8. of 8.
Repeated to Washington Ho. 166.
" to B.M.E.O. Cairo No. 133 (please pass copy to Camander in Chief and Ambassador).
" Amman No. 1057.
" by savingram to Damascus No. 428 saving.

Terrorist incidents on 24th July.

- 1. At 05.31 hours a mine was found under a railway culvet on the main Haifa-Kantera line near Zichron Yaagov Detonated by military causing damage to culvert estimated at \$2,500.
- 2. At 10. 40 hours four shots were fired by unknown persons at a car in which the District Officer Bethlehem was travelling on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem Rosd.
- 3. At 21. 30 hours 5 or 6 symbol men described as Oriental Jews entered a diamond polishing workshop in Tel Aviv and stole diamonds valued at £3,500.
- 4. At 13. 45 hours shots were fired at the Officers Club in the Goldsmith House Jerusalem. No casualties or damage.
 - 5. At 21. 35 hours an explosion occurred

. . . .

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Reference: 5 371 61783

/in

of the Council.

In Jerusalem as a military truck was passing. Three B. O. R. 's slightly injured.

6. At 22.00 hours a mine was found in a Haifa street and was detonated by military causing damage to adjoining property.

7. At 22.25 hours an explosion occurred in Jerusalem as a Police armoured car was passing. One British Constable slightly injured.

8. A hidden arms cache was discovered in the Hagana Arms Factory found in Tel Aviv on 20th June, vide my telegram No. 1181.

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. "C

30 JUL 1947

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

INWARD TELEGRAM

D. 26th July, 1947. R. 27th "

07.00 hrs. 03x30NI

No. 1431

Addressed to Secretary of State. Repeated to Washington No. 169.

Memin No. 134 (please pass copy to

Ambassador and C-ln-C.)
Amman No. 1066.

Damascus No. 437 saving.

Terrorist incidents on 25th July and 26th July to 11,00 hours.

- 25th July. (a)
- (i) At 19.00 hours two explosions occurred in Jerusalem, one in a school playground and another in open ground, causing neither damage nor casualties.
- (ii) In Helfa two mines found in the road were detonated by military. No damage or casualties.
 - (d) 26th July.
- (iii) At O8.05 hours two B.O.R. s repairing a telephone cable were killed by a mine.
- (iv) During morning an arms cache containing mine compenents was found near Givet Shaul near Jerusalom, Persons detained. A second cache was found in a disused factory in Givat Shaul.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office Private Secretary. Mr. C. W. Bester. Mr. M. Butler. Dominions Intelligence Dept. Air Commodore E.C. Suss. (Research Dept.) (Middle East Secretariat) Mr. D.A. Greenhill. Major Jenerel A.J.C. Pollock. Mr. T. A. Redertson. Cabinet Offices Gen. Sir L. Hollis. Group Capt. Stapleton. Mr. T.A.G. Charlton. Admiralty Chief of Havel Staff. War diffico C. I. C. S. (et.I.a) Lia Cola Va Gorga - Major Telfor Boollett. (M. O. 4.) - Ito Cole J.C. Atkinsons Air Riviotry - Chief of Air Staff. Ministry of Defence - Private Scarciary. 119 - Sir Renry Wilson Smith. Private Secretary No. 10 Doming Street. F.A.R. Pinlott, Bag., Private Surretary to the Mord President of the Countle.

61783

INVARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 29th July, 1947.

18,15 hrs.

INDEXED

No. 1448

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 174. " B.M.E.O., Cairo, No. 140, (please pass copy to Ambassador and C. -in-C. as savingrem No. 444).

My telegram No. 1438.

Terrorist Incidents on 28th July (continued) and 29th July to 1000 hours.

28th July.

- (a) At 0845 hours on the Gaza Road near Efer Billu, an electrically detonated mine exploded as two W.D. vehicles were passing. No casualties and only slight damage.
- (b) During the afternoon and early evening, three phosphorous bombs were found in Sarafana Camp.
- in Jerusalem. No casualties or damage.
- (d) At 2015 hours, a mine exploded near a Police armoured car in Jerusalem and the vehicle was fired on. No casualtica or damage.
- (e) At 2047 hours, an explosion occurred outside a cinema at Tel Litwinsky. One British Alreraftsman, two B.O.R's. and a Jewish interpreter were slightly injured.

29th Julyo Bo

6178

/(2)

(f) At 0135 hours, an explosion occurred at a check post on the Haifa - Acre Road, completely destroying a pill-box. No casualties.

(g) At 0609 hours, a grenade was thrown at a Police armoured vehicle in Jerusalem. No casualties or damage. A Jewish youth who ran away during a subsequent check, was fired on and wounded, not seriously.

Copies sent to:-

```
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Foreign Office
                                     - Mr. C. W. Baxter.
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                                         Department.
                (Research Department)- Air Commodore K.C. Busse
                (Middle East
                       Secretariat) - Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
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M. I. 5
                                     - Mr. T.A. Robertson.
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                                     - Chief of Waval Staff.
War Office
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           (M.1.3)
                                     - Lt. Col. W. Gore.
            (M. I. 3a)
                                     - Majo Telfer Amollett.
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                                     - Lto Colo JoG. Atkinson.
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Air Ministry
Ministry of Defence
                                    - Private Secretary.
                                    - Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord Fresident
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of the Council.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 30th July, 1947. R. 30th "

18,10 hrs.

No. 1451

Addressed to S. of S. Accressed to 5. U. 5.
Repeated Washington, No. 175.
" Memin Cairo, No. 142. (please pass copy
to C.-in-C. and Ambassador). Arman, No. 1090.

Damascus, No. 447 Saving. Begins.

My telegram No. 1448. .

Terrorist incidents on 29th July, continued, and 30th July, to 10.00 hours.

29th July,

(a) At 05.30 hours a mine was found on the Haifa - Kantara line near Athlit. Detonated by army, damaging considerably length of track.

30th July.

(b) At about 06.00 hours a mine was found in Jerusalom and dismantled by police.

/Copies

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   17
                              - Dominions Intelligence Dept.
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               (Middle East
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    70
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war Office
                               - Lt. Col. W. Gore
             (M.I.3a,)
(M.I.3a,)
       47
                               - Major Telfer Smollett
                               - I.t. Col. J.G. Atkinson
             (M. O. 4.)
                               - Chief of Air Stuff
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Ministry of Defence
                               - Sir Henry Wilson Smith
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord
President of the Council.
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INWARD TELEGRAM

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En Clair

3 AUG 1947

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 2nd August, 1947. R. 2nd

18.45 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1477

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 178.

" B. M. E. O., Cairo, No. 145 (please pass copy to C. -in-C. and Ambassador).

" Amman No. 1100.

" Damascus by savingram No. 453.

My telegram No. 1451.

Terrorist incidents on 30th July continued up to 1st August, 2230 hours.

30th July.

- (b) At 0635 hours, a boobytrapped mine found Romena Quarter, Jerusalem. Contained 500 rounds S.A.A. and gelignite. Dismantled Without casualties.
- (c) At 1615 hours, en electrically detonated mine exploded near Hadera. 2 B. O. R's. killed, 30 B. O. R's. slightly wounded

31st Julya

(a) At 0900 hours, the dead bodies of the two kidnapped British Sergeants were found in a grove near Nathanya. Report was made in my telegram No. 1461.

6178

/(b)

- (b) At 1415 hours, an electrically detonated mine exploded under a special goods train between Zikron Yaacov and Ben Yemina; engine tender and one wagon derailed. Fifty metres of track damaged and no casualties.
- (c) At about 2200 hours in Tel Aviv, distribunces were created by unauthorised elements of the Security Forces. Casualties as at present known amount to 5 killed and 16 injured. Report was made in my telegram No. 1472.

1st August.

- (a) Tel Aviv. At 1420 hours an R.A.F. armoured car was stopped by crowds and stoned. Crowds dispersed after arrival of Police armoured cars. No casualties.
- (b) Tel Aviv. At 1530 hours, the main door of Barclays Bank was broken down by crowds. Other crowds threw stones through windows on Post Office and Income Tax Office. Damage estimated £(P)100.
- (c) Tel Aviv. During same afternoon, an R.A.F. vehicle overturned near Barclays Bank and set on fire by crowds. No casualties. An R.A.S.C. civilian driver dragged from his vehicle in Balfour Street and vehicle set on fire. Crowds prevented Fire Brigade from extinguishing fire and dispersed after arrival of Police armoured car. No casualties.
- (d) The Jerusalem at 1345 hours, a Military Billet and Defence Post just within "B" zone was attached with automatic fire and bombs. Military returned fire and killed one attacker. Three suspects arrested. One Sten gun, 28 lbs. gun cotton and 27 lbs. gelignite and detonators found in vicinity of attack.
- (e) At 0600 hours, mine found on Jaffa-Lydda railing line. Detonated by Military without casualties.
- (f) At 2000 hours, a mine discovered on Haifa-Tel Aviv road. Detonated by Military without casualties.
- (g) At 2230 hours in Jeruselem, automatice fire directed at Military Post at No. 3 Gate in "B" zone.

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                  (Research Dept.) - Air Commodore K.C. Buss. (Middle Bast
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- Chief of Naval Staff.
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                                       - C. I. G. S.
Wer Office
                                       - Lt. Col. W. Gore.
             (M. I.3)
                                       - Maj. Telfer Smollett.
- Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson.
             (Mo.I. 3a)
             (M. O. 4)
                                       - Chief of Air Staff.
Air Ministry
                                       - Private Secretary.
Ministry of Defence
                                       - Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.

J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to Lord President of the Council.
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Keep min pp My 7/8

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gon. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO.S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 5th August, 1947. R. 5th

23.00 hrs.

Wo.1501

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Washington, No.181.

to B.M.E.O., Calmo, No.148 (please page copy to Ambassador and C.-1.D-C.)

to Amman, No.1112.

to Demescus by savingram.

My telegram No.1477.

Terrorist incidents. 2nd August.

- (a) At 19.30 hours, three National Military Organisation pemphlet bombs exploded in Petah Tiqva slightly injuring from civilians.
- (b) At 07.20 hours, a small arms cache was found at

3rd August.

(a) At O4.10 hours an explosion occurred near a bridge on the Halfa Kantara line near Rehoveth. Rail and railtrey sleepers were uprooted and line temporarily blocked. At 06.30 hours, two Arabs were found injured at the end of the andle leading to the scene of the explosion. Both are believed to have been injured by a booby-trap on the detonating set. One later diedo

Marianos de la Caración de la como de la com

4th August.

(d) At about 12.15 hours, seven Jove and one Jawess, all armed, held up a branch of Barcley's Bank in Hairs and stole EP.1,700 Hanager refused to hand over keys to strong rooms. A Jewish maker of staff who gave chase, was shot and fatally wounded.

Jerusalem and was detonated by police personnel.
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War Office
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         (MoI.3.)
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       " (N. I. 3a)
                               - Major Telfor Smollett.
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                              - Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
Private Secretary, No.10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
                 Lord President of the Council.
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Reference: FO 371 / 61783

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INVARD TELEGRAM

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En Clair

FROM PAIRSTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cuminghem)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 5th August, 1947.

R. 5th " "

21.00 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No.1502

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 182.

" to MEMIN, Cairo, No.149 (please pass copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.).

" to Amman, No.1113.

Damacus, No. 463 Saving.

Degins.

Following for Trafford Smith from Grimmod.

Terroriat inclients.

At 14:10 hours two men armed with pistols entered Department of Labour offices in Jeruselem. They brought with them a large tin box which they said contained a time bomb with twenty minutes delay. They spoke in Hebrew. On their departure building was evacuated. Position of bomb was indicated to passing police ermoured car. Car crew were removing box when it exploded. Casualties one British Constable killed, plus two believed killed. Heavy damage to building Palestinian Constable badly injured during rescue work. Believed no other casualties. Ends.

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- Mr. T.A. Robertson.
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                                                   - General Sir L. Hollis.
- Group Captain Stapleton.
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                                                    - Major Telfer Smollett.
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-Sir Menry Wilson Smith.
               Air Miniatry
               Ministry of Defence
              Private Secretary, No.10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
Lord President of the Council.
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Keer min pp Mt 8/8

En Clair

ILWARD TELEGRAM

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 7th August, 1947 R. 7th "

16.30 hrs.

No. 1511

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated Washington No. 183.
"B.M.E.O., Caire No. 150.
(Please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.)
Auman No. 1115 and
Demascus by Savingram No. 466.

Merreriat incidents on 7th August.

At Cl.50 bre, a grenade was thrown at the car of the District Officer, Bethlehem on the outskirte of Jerusslem. No casualties. Slight damage to car.

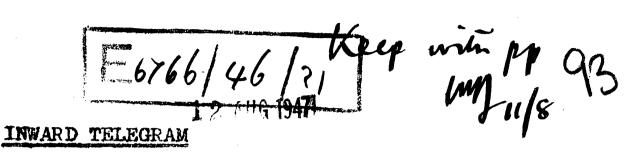
At 07.55 brs. a mine on the Haifa-Kentara Line between Ras El Ain and Qalqilya exploded beneath a goods twain. 19 oil waggons were derailed and track way downged. No servous casualties.

/Copies sent to:-

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                                                                                                             w Mr. C.W. Baxter.
                                                                                                             - Mr. N. Butler.
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                                                " (Research
                                                                                                            - Air Commedors K.C. Buss.
                                                                         Dept.)
                                               "(Middle East
                                                       Secretariat) - Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
                                                            " " Made Cane As Tolle Fallocke
A. I. S.
                                                                                                            " Mr. T.A. Robertson.
                                                                                                           v Canaral Sir L. Hollis.
                                                                                                           or Ground Considers retailly to be
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                                                                                                            " Chief of Reval Start.
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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61783 LON DON



En Clair

FRINENCO

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 8th August, 1947 R. 8th " "

16.10 hrs.

IMMEDIATE No. 1517.

Addressed to Secretary of State.

Repeated to Washington No. 184.

" B.M.E.O., Cairo No. 151

(please pass copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.)

Amman No. 1122.

By savingram to Damascus No. 477.

Terrorist incidents 7th August.

- (a) At 0900 hrs. near Petah Tikva, the Army found two mines beside the road, which they deturated.
- (b) At 16.15 hrs. Arab Guards on the Ajami Police Station, Jaffa, challenged a man drossed as an Arab and leading a camel. The man ran away and was captured with the assistance of the public. He was found to be a Yemenite Jew and to be carrying a haversack containing a grenade and a detonating device. In panniers on the camel were found two mines. A second person with the arrested man escaped.
- (c) At 17.00 hrs, an electrically detonated mine exploded near Hadera as a Military Staff car was passing, slightly injuring the four occupants. Tracks led to Yemenite Garden of Pardess Hanna,
- (d) At 2000 hre., an explosion occurred on the railway near Gaza, causing slight demage to track.

61783

(Copies sent to:-

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Cupico bails so:-
                                  - Private Secretary
   Foreign Office
                                  - Mr. C.W. Baxter.
                                  - Mr. N. Butler.
- Dominions Intelligence
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(Middle East
                                  - Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
                   Secretariat)
                                  - Maj.Gen.A.J.C. Pollock.
                                  - Mr. T.A. Robertson.
                                  - General Sir L. Hollis.
  M.I.5.
  Cabinet Offices
                                  - Group Captain Stapleton.
- Mr. T.A.G. Charlton.
                                  -Chief of Naval Staff.
  Admiralty
                                  - C.I.G.S.
   War Office
                                  - Lt. Col. W. Gore,
                (M.I.3.)
                                  - Major Telfer Smollett)
                (M.I.3a)
                                  - Lt.Col.J.G. Atkinson.
                (M_{\bullet}O_{\bullet}4_{\bullet})
                                  - Chief of Air Staff.
  Air Ministry
                                   - Private Secretary.
   Ministry of Defence
                                  - Sir Henry Wilson Smith
   Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
   J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
                            Lord President of the Council.
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19 AUG 1947

INWARD TELEGRAM

Keep min pp

En Clear

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 9th August, 1947.

R. 9th

16. 25 hrs.

INDEXED

No. 1525.

Addressed to Secretary of State No. 1525. Repeated to Washington No. 186.

Resident Minister, Cairo, No. 152. (Please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.)

" Amman No. 1127.

Damascus No. 478 by savingram.

Terrorists incidents.

- (A) At 10. 50 hours on 8th August, five Jews wearing khaki drill and armed with automatic pistols entered the Hasharon Co-operative Bank in Ramatgan and held up at a fill and public. Three other Jews remained outside. They searched cashier and obtained safe key and stole \$1,187 in cash and \$4,861 in cheques and a licensed pistol. They drove away in a large black salognear. An hour later a Temenite youth presented one of the stolen cheques for \$300 at a Tel Aviv bank and whilst cashier was consulting Manager the youth left.
- (B) At 10. 15 hours on 9th August at kilo 97 on hydds-finife line, a mine exploded under engine of Cairo huise train. First four coaches dersiled. No casualties to security forces but driver and firemen believed to be burded under engine.

 /Copies

Reference: FO 371 / 61783

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Foreign Office
                                   ~ Private Secretary.
                                   - Mr. C.W. Baxter.
            13
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                (Research Dept.)
                (Niddle East
                 Secretariat)
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                                   - Major Gen. A.J.C. Pollock.
M. I. 5.
                                  - Mr. T. A. Robertson.
Cabinet Offices
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Admiralty
                                  - Chief of Naval Staff.
war Office
                                  - C. I. G. S.
               (M. I. 3.)
                                  - Lt. Col. W. Gore.
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                                  - Major Telfer Smollett.
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Frivate Secretary, No. 10 Doming Street.
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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61783

INDEXED

INWARD TELEGRAM

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 11th August, 1947. 17.40 hrs. R. 11th

No. 1537

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Washington, No. 189.

- Resident Minister, Cairo No. 153 (please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.)
 - * Amman No. 1133.
- " Damascus No. 488 by savingram.

Begins.

Incident report.

- (a) At 1130 hours on 10th August, a telephone warning was received at the Income Tax Offices, Jerusalem, that the building had been mined. The building was evacuated and a suspicious object was found by military personnel on the second floor. At 12.15 a small charge was placed against this object and detonated, causing slight damage to the interior of the building.
- (b) At 11,00 hours on 10th August, in Haifa, an explosion occurred in a taxi which had previously been stolen Police arrived shortly afterwards and found a man, whose right hand had been blown off and who had sustained serious abdominal injuries, receiving treatment in the rear of another car. Following a report that wounded man had been seen running into a house, police investigated and found a second Jew with minor head injuries. A third Jew, who is under Police supervision, was found in a nearby pharmacy suffering from stomach wounds and a burst eardrum. Six rounds of ammunition were found in the pockets of the man in the car and a Stern Group pamphlet and lecture notes were found in the house of the second man. In the taxi were a loaded revolver and two home made bombs. All three Jews were detained. /(c)

(c) At 22.10 hours, a convoy of three military vehicles was fired upon between Nuseirat and Julis in Gaza district. Fire was returned and search was made for attackers, without result.

(d) At 22.20 hours, five persons, variously described as Arabs or Yemenite Jews, wearing Khaki shirts and shorts and armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, attacked a Jewish owned cafe in which an Arab has an interest on the outskirts of Tel Aviv near an Arab village. Indiscriminate fire is reported to have been opened on all persons on the premises and a bomb was thrown through a window landing behind the bar. Four Jews and one Arab were killed and eight persons wounded, three seriously. The attackers escaped. Ends.

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" (Research Dept.) - Air Commodore K.C. Buss.

" (Middle East Secretariat) - Mr. D.A. Greenhill, " " " Major Gen. A.J.C. Pollock.

M.I.5 — Mr. T.A. Robertson. Cabinet Offices — Gen. Sir L. Hollis.

- Group Capt. Stapleton. - Mr. T.A.G. Charlton.

Admiralty - Chief of Naval Staff. War Office - C.I.G.S.

" (M.1.3) - Lt. Col. W. Gore.
" (M.1.3a) - Major Telfer Smollett.

" (M.O.4) - Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson.
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Poreign Office

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INVAHO TELEGRAM

En Clair

PROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cumingham)

TO S. OF S. CULONIES.

D. 12th August, 1947. R. 12th " 23.15 hrs.

No. 1547

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Washington No. 190.

" B.M. S.O. Cairo No. 15h (please pass

copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.).

" Amman 10, 1135.

" Damascus by savingram No. 492.

Incident report.

- (a) At 0430 hours on 11th August an I.Z.L. reporting centre and first aid clinic was discovered in Zichron Moshe quarter Jerusalem. The owner of the house has been detained.
- (b) At 1055 hours on 11th August, six masked men, two of whom were armed, and a girl entered Kiput Milven Haoleh Bank in Hen Yehuda Street, Jerusalam, held up atail and stole a sum of money. Police answering 999 call arrested a Jewish youth, the son of a police officer, on the filoso above the bank, in passession of a revolver and a phosphorus bomb. A sack containing all the money was found abandoned.
- (c) At 1120 hours on 11th August an iron emmister weighing 7 lbs. and filled with explosives and rivetts was found in Esifa near the Post Office. It was removed by police and rendered bermiess.
- (d) At 2040 hours on 11th August a small explosion occurred on the Flaw Failway Line sould of Gaza causing alight demage.

OFFICE, 6178 LON DON

/(0)

(e) At 2215 hours on 11th August on the outskirts of Jaffa, a Jewish bus was stopped by 8 or 9 Arabs armed with automatic weapons, and the 41 passengers were robbed on £P117 and 2 watches.

(f) A number of Jews and Arabs were involved in stalking incidents in Jaffa and Tel Aviv on the night of th 11th-12th August. One Arab was killed.

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              (Research Dept.)
              (Middle East
                                - Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
                  Secretariat)
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Admiralty
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          (N.I.3)
                                - Major Telfer Smollett.
          (M.I.3a)
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LINARD TILLIGHAN

INDEXED

bar Clair

FROM PALAUTINA (CARL Hir A. Suiningban)

The state of the s

D. 15th August, 1967. N. 15th (20.40 hrs.

Mor 10 H

Addressed to E, of B.

Repeated " Washington No. 191.

" MENIA Cairo No. 155 (please pass copy to Ambassafor and C.-in-C.)

" Armen No. 1135.

" Amen No. 1122. " Demescus No. 493 Saving.

Judident Report.

- (a) At 0715 bours on 12th About a phosphorus bomb was found in Ben Yeards Street, derusalem.
- (b) At 2005 hours on 12th Juguet fire see directed at the grand at the gate of golice designanters, Jordanion, from an alley opposite. Fire was returned by police and military. No compatities.
- (a) AS 2115 hours on 12th Amount a lend nine was found by military personnel on the Jarussian Scit-Sakeren Road and detorated vilhout penulties.
- (d) A number of stating, shouting and (corrupt group) incidents, occurred on the night of 12th-13th August on the borders of Jeffs and Tel Aviv, resulting in the death of one Jew, sendows injuries to two Jews, slight injuries to one armb and one Jew. The Areb reported killed in paragraph (f) of my bellegen No. 1517 is now bellegen to be a Jew.

en. /Copies 101

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- Private Secretary.
Foreign Office
                                - Mr. C. W. Barter.
                                - Mr. A. Butler.
                                - Dominious Intelligence Dept.
               (Research Dept.) - Alr Commodore K.C. Buss.
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          $ 2
               $e
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
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                      Lord President of the Council.
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En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 14th August, 1947. R. 14th

15. 30 hrs.

No. 1559.

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington No. 192.

B.M.E.O. No. 157 (please pass
copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.)

" Amman No. 1140.

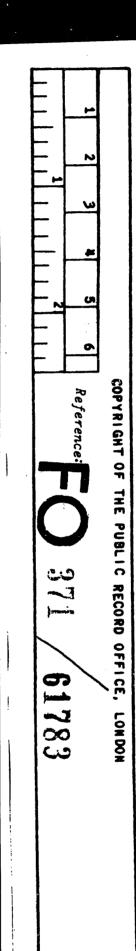
Damascus No. 495 Saving.

Begins.

Incident report.

- (a) At 11. 15 hours on 13th August a mine containing 12 lbs of gelignite was found near Petch Tique about 300 yards from main coast road and rendered harmless.
- (b) At 16. 30 hours on 13th August a car containing two Jows deposited on a road near Petah Tiqua the body of an Arab as yet unidentified, possibly Egyptian, who had been shot.
- (c) Incidents on the Jaffa Tel Aviv border continued on 13th August resulting in the death of 1 Arab, serious injuries to 2 Arabs and 3 Jows, and lesser injuries to 11 Arabs and 1 Jew. Wight curfee has been imposed on

/the



the area and if necessary curfew will also be imposed during the day. At 20, 00 hours 50 armed Jews are reported to have burned down a wooden stall belonging to an Arab. Neither community shows an undue desire to make capital out of these incidents.

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Foreign Office
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                                  - Mr. N. Butler.
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                                  - Air Commodore K.C. Buss.
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Admiralty
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                                  ~ Lt.Col. W. Gore.
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             (M. I. 30)
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En Clair

PROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cumuinghau)

TO S OF S COLONIES.

D. 14th August, 1947 R. 14th 19.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE.

Following personal for Trafford Smith from Fex -Strangways.

0800 and 1700 hours today in the Jaffa-Tel Aviv area. Freliminary lists of casualties (probably not complete) are:

Arabs - one dead, seven seriously injured, sixteen not seriously injured, five injured extent of injuries unknown.

Jews - three dead, ten not seriously injured, one injured extent of injuries unknown.

A curiew has been imposed till further netics in the Abul Kebir area of Jaffa, which is outside the grea on which six to hix curiew was imposed last might.

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Copies sont to:-

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Private Secretary.
Foreign Office
                                     Mr. C.W. Surter.
                                     Mr. M. Butler.
Dominions Invelligence
                                              Dept.
                (Research
                                     Air Comodora K.C. Suss.
                   Dapt.)
             " (Middle lest
                                     Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
Major Gen.A.J.O.Pollock.
                 Secretariat)
    5.6
                                      Mr. T.A. Robertson.
H. T. 3.
                                      Gen, Sin L. Mallin
Cabinet Offices
                                     Group Capt. Stapleton.
Mr. T.A.G. Charlton.
                                      Chief of Nevel Staff.
Admiralty
                                      C. I. C. S.
war office
                                      Lt. Col. W. Gore.
              Major Tolfer Smollett.
                                      Lt. Col. J. G. Attitueen.
                                      Chief of Alm Staff.
Private Secretary.
Ald Elifetry
Ministry of Defense
                                      Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
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Lord President of the Council.
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INDEXED INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

PROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cumningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIAS.

P. 15th August, 1947. R. 15th

15, 55 hrs.

No. 1566.

Addressed to Secretary of State. Repeated to Washington No. 193, Resident Minister, Cairo No. 156 (please pass copy to Aubtession and G. -(n-G.)

Amman No. 1145.

Demascus No. 496 by sayingrem.

Inclient report.

- Ol. 20 hours on lith August a party of 30-33 Jove in theki shirts and shorts and symed with automatic weapons approached an Arab owned building in an orenge grove near Petan Tikvah. 16 Arabs were alcering in and spound the building. As the Jows approached, they split up, several entering the building, and all firing The Areba scattered, but four (2 Egyptians I Palestinian and I Hedjezi) were shot deed. At Ol. 47 hours the building was almost completely demolished by an explosion, probably electrically detonated. 3 males and 4 females are believed to be buried in the debris.
- At 00.45 hours on 15th August a time bomb was thrown from a 15 own, truck while passing I brigade It was detonated without Reed Guerters on Hount Carmel. canualties.

OFFICE, 6178

/ (9)

de d at Efar Seaba on the Jaffa-Haifa Road.

(d) At 0950 hours on 15th August an explosion occurred on the railway line near Hadera under a goods train, which was not decalled. The fireman was slightly injured and the track su fered minor damage.

(e) At 0935 hours on 15th August at Kilo 54 on the Jaffa-Je usalem Road an Arab in a car was attacked by Jews. He was. no injured but his car was burnt out.

(f) Arab-Jewish clashes in the Jeffa-Tel Avivarea continued on them and 15th August. Incidents involved stabbing, shoring, assault, stoning and one hand grenade (thrown by Jews). Canualties are 3 Arabs and 3 Jews dead, and 35 Arabs and 15 Jews in ured, 7 Arabs and 3 Jews seriously. In addition, there were ases of arabs and committed by Jews and 4 by Arabs.

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CO 165 BOOK STORES
Fo eign Office
                                - Private Segretary.
                                - Mr. C. W. Barter.
                                - Mr. N. Butler.
                                - Dominions Intelligence Dept.
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               (Middle East
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                                - Major Gen. A.J.C. Pollock.
14
                                - Mr. T.A. Robertson.
Offices
                                - Gen. Sir L. Hollis.
                                - Group Captain Stapleton.
                               - Mr. T. A. G. Charlton.
15
                               - Chief of Naval Staff,
      1. 1.
   1100
                               To La Go So
                               - Lt. Col. W. Gore.
                               - Major Telfer Smollett.
                               - Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson.
          (M. O. b)
Ministry
                               - Onies of Air Statt.
Fanistry of Defence
                               - Private Secretary.
                               - Sir Henry Wilson Smith.
Frivate Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
".A.R. Pimlott Req., Private Secretary to the
                 Lord President of the Council.
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Reference: FO 371 61783

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En Glair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Guminghem)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 16th August, 1947 R. 16th

17.15 brec

HAPPIATE No. 1570

Addressed to Secretary of State.

Repeated to Washington Ro. 194.

Repeated to Washington Ro. 194.

Remident Elaister. Calre. No. 189.

Remident Elaister. Calre. No. 189.

(please rass copy to Ambassador and

C. in C.)

Amazin No. 11189.

Damascus No. 497 by seringram.

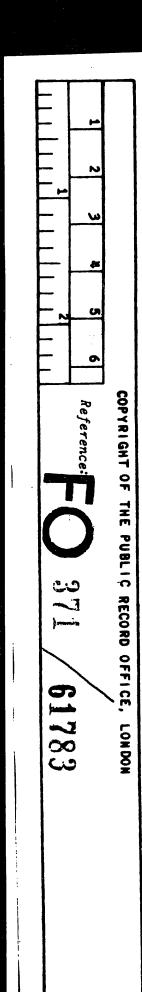
Macgillivray, Geneva No. 1150.

Incident Reports

- (A) At 23.00 hrs. Leth August an Arab valchman of a few one in Bound to the few of the factory of 09.00 hours in on one grove at the recy of the factory of 09.00 hours 1500 angust. Be led been stabbed to death.
- (E) At 69.30 hours little angust most infilled a party of the application of the ventors of the property of th
- extended for a serious the contents angust in Justice, three John extended for a serious for a chief the contents. They wave this present is a present of the contents of the contents. They wave this present is a present of the contents of the contents.
- the body (6) a Jew barrel Aver does, the body (6) a Jew bare to bree the fine of a self-aged to bree the first fine of the supposite of the self-aged to bree the supposite of the self-aged to bree the self-aged to be self-

(I) Reflected time (i) of pastoresing a regime, who

FREE BEST WEST



bodies of the seven recovered from the shattered building were those of a man, his wife and five children.

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              (Middle East
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Admiralty
                                      Chief of Nevel Staff.
war office
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                                    - Lt. Col. E. Gore.
             (M.I.Ja)
                                    Major Tolfor Smollett.
                                    - Lt. Col. M. W. Charteris.
            (M.O.4.)
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Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.E. Fimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
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INDEXED INWARD TELEGRAM

Key min pp

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

The Clair

FROM PAIRETINE (Con. Sir a. Comming hom)

D. 17th Angust, 1917.

R. ITSh

15.55

Addressed to 8. of S.

Republish to Washington, No.197.

R.M.E.O., Cairo, No.150 (Please page of the Ambanasdor and Queknoco)

Demanded by savingman Me. 205.

" Margallivray, Gengva No. 1153.

Invident reports

- (a) At 12.30 homes 16th august neur Joranalam a Pollos Patrol beard firing and on impostigation came upon 8 armed Joviah Forthes. Shots were exchanged but the Jown and production
- (b) at 19.40 hours 16th August a Juvish has man abone ONE DESCOMEST WER by arabe on the patelirte of Maifa elightly injured.
- (a) At 20.45 hours 16th August a time bemb exploded in a M.A.A.F.I. seeme room at Tol Literaky Military Camp. One S.O.H. was clightly and five superficially injured.
- youth was observed posting postinters. When challenoged he



fired two shots and compod. The people the were in Mebrew on title The part and the found found the arabic of the found we had join on in the cight males to the realish, "

(2) In the Justa/101 aviv eres there were no major and declarate. The High Commissioner's call upon all members of the commuter to keep the peace was published protoring and konbónnigga viega ju jatta ara amegiciak o empicatoras incleance. Productionery mentions are not, improve, being released as the Mesign react of IC El Pitr now heing eclobrated wills an element of bulkingered tenglan.

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varalga ortaes
                                                                                                                      - Private Secretory.
                                                                                                                      - M. C. F. Bertor.
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                                                                                                                      - Dominiona Intolligones Dept.
                                         " (Research Dept.)
                                                                                                                     - Ale Comedero X.C. Bross
                                          " (uladio Bast
                                                                                                                      - D.A. Greenhall.
                                                         Secretary at
                                                                                                                      - Major Comerci A. J. C. Poliock
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                                                                                                                      .. Er. T.A. Dobertsen.
  THE PARTY OF THE P
                                                                                                                     - General Sir L. Hollis.
                                                                                                                     " Group Capt. Studeton.
                                                                                                                     - Mr. T.A.G. Charlion.
 AND PALLY
                                                                                                                      - Chief of Naval Staff.
  her tarion
                                                                                                                      - C. I. G. S.
                                             (E.I.J)
                                                                                                                     - Lt. Col. W. Corn.
                                             (MeIeJa)
                                                                                                                     - Major Telfor Smollett.
                                            (No Oak)
                                                                                                                     Lt. Col. H.M. Charberia
 Air Ministry
                                                                                                                    - Chief of Air Staff.
Ministry of Defence
                                                                                                                   - Private Georgiany.
                                                                                                                   . Sir Houry Wilson Saith.
Private Secretary, No.10 Downing Street,
J.A.R. Pluloft Enq., Private Secretary to the
                                                         Lord Provident of the Council.
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INWARD TELEGRAM

Keep win pp

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

En Clair

1.03.1947

INDEXED

FROM PALESTIES (Gen. Sir A. Cuminghem)

D. 18th August, 1947. R. 18th

14.55 hrs.

ZMARITAME

Bu. Lord

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Resident Minister Caire, No. 161. (please pass copy to Ambassador and Communication of the Communica

" Amen, No. 1157.

" Washington, No. 190.

" Demaseus, Ko. 506 by savingrem

(MacGillivray. 3 Geneva, No. 1158.

Incident report.

- At 1550 hours 17th August an Arab was attached by jewe in a cafe in Tel Aviv near the Jaffa horder. He escaped into the street where he was attacked by other Jews, stabbed and fatally injured.
- At 0850 hours 17th August three shots were fired at a Jewish bus on the Jerusslem-Jeffa Road. A Jewish girl passenger was alightly injured.
- At 1915 hours 17th August on Arab was attacked by a Jon on Tol Aviv see front and slightly injured.
- During the past two days fires have damaged one Arab shop, group of three Jewish factories, and a Jewish (d)owned timber yard, Arous is suspected in each case, but it is not known if the motive was political.
- The currer area on the Jeffa-fel Aviv Border has been extended.

/Copies

F 178

Coples sent to:-

. Pereign Office - Private Secretary. ... Mr. C.W. Baxter - Mr. W. Butler. - Dominions Intelligence Dept. - Air Commodore K.C. Fuse. " (Research Dept.) (Middle Bask Boere tariat) - Mr. D.A. Greenhill, - Maj.Gen. A.J.C. Pollock. M. I.5. - Mr. T.A. Robertson. Cabinet Offices - Gen. Sir L. Hollis. - Group Capt. Stepleton. - Mr. T.A.G. Charlton. Admiralty - Chief of Mavel Staff. War Office - C.I.G.S. " (M. I. 3a) - It. Col. W. Gore. - Major Telfor Smallett. (M.O.A. - It. Col. M.M. Cherteris. Air Ministry Ministry of Defence - Chief of Air Staff. - Private Secretary. - Sir Henry Wilson Smith. Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street. J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 27th August, 1947.

13.30 hrs. R. 27th

immediatr

No. 1632

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Washington, No. 206.

"B.M.R.O. Cairo, No. 165 (please pass copy to Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief).

" Macgilliwray Geneva, No. 1191,

" Amman, No. 1192. by savingrem to Damascus, No. 531.

Begins.

Incident Report (last in this series was dated August 22nd)

- (a) At 12.00 hours 26th August in Jerusalem bomb placed by unknown Arab exploded in Arab shop causing considerable damage, but no casualties. Motive believed to be enforcement of boycott.
- (b) At 23.40 hours 26th August gang of Yemenite Jess entered Jewish Settlement in Samaria District for purpose of posting Stern Group pamphlets. A clash between the gang and members of the Colony ensued in which three Coloniets were slightly injured, and Yemenites then withdrew.

61783

Copies

Copies sent to:-

```
Foreign Office
                                          Private Secretary.
                                          Mr. C.W. Bexter.
                                          Mr. H. Butler.
                (Research Dept.)
                                          Air Commodore K.C. Buss.
                                          Dominions Intelligence Dept.
             " (Middle East
                 Secretariat)
                                          Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
                                          Major Gen. A.J.C. Pollock.
M, I.5.
                                          Mr. T.A. Robertson.
Cabinet Offices
                                          Gen. Sir L. Hollis.
                                          Group Captain Stapleton.
                                          Mr. T.A.G. Charlton.
Admiralty
                                          Chief of Waval Staff.
War Office
                                          G.I.G.S.
             (M.I.3.)
                                          Mr. D.W. Price.
                                      - Major C. De B. De Liele.
- Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris.
- Objet of Air Staff.
             (M. I. Ja)
             (M.O.4.)
Air Ministry
Ministry of Defence
                                      - Private Secretary.
                                      - Bir Henry Wilson Smith.
Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
Lord President of the Council.
```

29 AUG 1047

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

Next Paper.

6800

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.l'.

Jerusalem, le 22 Juillet 1947

Secretary of «LA DERNIÉRE CHARITE» Mr. W. SEDLAR, Jerusalem P. O. B. 1356



A Monadeur le Premier Ministre de la Grande Bretagne M. Bevin.

E_6799

Monsieur le Premier Ministre.

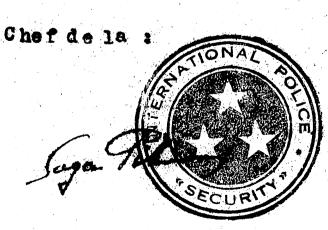
29 JUL 1947

J, ai l'honneur de Vous faire savoir, que, la Police Intermationale " SECURITY" est en en devoir de poursuivre la Grande Bretagne pour les délits suivants :

- I. Attaque par les armes le bateau WEXODUS 1947 non armé.
- 2. pour le meurtez de 3 personnes et 28 blesses sur le bateau "President Warfield, dit: Exedus 1947.
- pour la condamnation à mort de Trois Juiss, et laquelle n'était pas présenter à la ratification devant le Conseil de Securité ou, à la Police Internationale "SECURITY".

 Jerusalem.
- pour, de ne pas vouloir savoir, que la Palestine est le probléme international et non national, exposant ainsi le monde entier a un grave danger.

Le Gouvernement Britanique doit présenter par écrit, encore ce mois-ci les details sur ces 4 accusations au Conseil de Secumité à New York, ou, la Police Internationale "SECURITY" à Jerusalem, par intermédiaire de sa 1 annexe la "Dernière Charité" P.O.B. I356 Jerusalem. La Police Inter. "SECURITY" est seul compétant de décide, si ces cas d'après le protocol fait, passeront devant le jugement ou non. Soyes dans les rape port Precise et honnêtes!



6

Jerusalem, le 9 Août I947

«LA DERNIÈRE CHARITÉ»

Preparation office of the «Golden Era.»
—ADDRESS for MIDBLE-EAST:—
Secretary of «LA DERNIÈRE CHARITE»

Mr. W. SOD WR. HOTOGORE QEED 356

FOREIGN OFFICE

sujet: Allemagne, Egypt, Palestine etc

Mes si eurs,

6499 H6 131

Allemagne. I30,000 des soldats britanique.

Vous pouves sans danger retirer le I5 le mois prochaine IIO.000 et le rest 20.000 donner à la disposition de la Police Internationale "SECURITY" à la charge britanique I an au maximum.

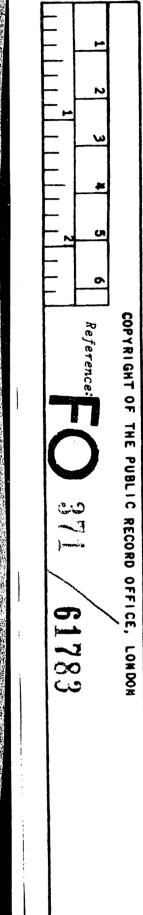
Egypte qui demande:

- I. L'evacuation inconditionelle de son territoire.
- 2. L'unité de la Vallée du Nil.
- 3. Sa Participation, sur un pied d'égalité absolus, à l'organine ni sation et au maintien de la Paix et de la sécurité mondiale.

NON! c'est injuste.....

Ne retirez pas tout vos troupes de l'Egypte! Donnez un tiers à la disposition de la Police Internationale "SECURITY" pour le service international sur le sol egyptien, jusqu'au la disparation compléte de la misére et du criminalisme en Egypte, qui durent depuis du temps des Faraons. Aprés, ils sont en droit d'être libre et independant. Aprés, les egyptiens au-ront les droits de participer ... (leur point demandé Ne.3.)

Un tiers, c'est un privilége accorder à la Grande Bret, c'est une condition pour les Egyptiens, jusqu'à l'ordre complète en Egypte.





PALESTINE

- I. Sans danger vous pourrez retirer immediatement Deux Tiers de vos troupes en palestine, Peut-être trois quart, et un tiers donner à la disposition de la Police Internatime onale "SECURITY" sectin militaire,.
- 2. Vous feres plus qu'un bien, de rompre le contact direct avec l'Agence Juive et le contact sera établi par l'offite ce internat. la "DERNIERE CHARITE" (office non juif)
- J. Preparez de remettre le Mandat sur la Palestine à la Police Internationale "SECURITY" (office non juif) et à la "DERNIERE CHARITE".
- 4. Les passagers de l'Exodus envoyer en Palestine et remettre dans les mains de la Pol.Internat." SECURITY".
- 5. L'Independance aux juifs par ces deux offices: la DERNIERE CHARITE et la Police Internationale "SECURITY" est OBLIGATIONNE SANS CELA si vous pouvez comprendre, la Grande Bretagne travaillera pour les juifs et non pour le Peuple britanique,
- %. qui ne mérite pas une chose Pareile.
 - Faitez passer à la Vote de verser à chaque l'âme juive vivant en Angleterre une indémnité de 200 250 Libres Sterl. a cause de la future Palestine Republique, laquelle nécessite le retour de tous les Juifs du Monde entier en Palestine Pour formation de leur Etat indépendant sous la controle exterieur de la Police Internationale "SECURITY" et accorder angunt la Palestine (collectie ve diviser en groupes) avec le droit qui désirent, de retour ner en Angleterre aprés Sept de Constitution Nationale Juive. Cette indémnité doit être verser à la caise de l'Office International la DERNIERE CHARITE (section technique) car ce l'argent seront utiliser pour la construction des nouvelles villes en Palestine.

Partout, où la Grande Bretagne a ses troupes, pouvont être retirés deux tiers selon les indication plus haut.

Secretary of *LA DERNIERE CHARITÉ > Mr. W. SEDLAR, Ierusalem P. O. B. 1356

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5	7	

E

E | 6800

29 JUL 1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number | E6800 | 46 | 31

FROM United Nations hew York. No. Press Release Pal /72

Dated
Received
in Registry

One of the content of t

29 July

Message from Acting Secretary General to
U.N. Inquiry Commission, Palestine.

Strong representation should be made to gout. of Lebanon to effect that all correspondents accredited to U.N. Palestine Commission be given equal and full facilities for following and reporting on commission's work including visas.

Last Paper.

E 6799

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

H13. 29/

(Action completed.)

Suf48

Next Paper.

E 6803

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK FOREIGN OFFICE Eastern Dept.

PRESS RELEASE PAL/72 27 July 1947

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS SENT TONIGHT:

VICTOR HOO .
UNITED NATIONS INQUIRY COMMISSION .
JERUSALEM

E 6800 | 29 JUL 1947 |

PIEASE CONVEY TO GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON MY STRONG REPRESENTATION TO

EFFECT THAT ALL CORRESPONDENTS DULY ACCREDITED UNATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

BE GIVEN IN CONFORMITY WITH SPIRIT SECTIONS 20 AND 21 SPECIAL CONVENTION

ADOPTED GENERAL ASSEMBLY LONDON FEBRUARY 13 1946 EQUAL AND FULL FACILITIES

FOR FOLLOWING AND REPORTING ON COMMISSIONS WORK INCLUDING VISAS

A PELT ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL

 $X \times X \times X \times X$

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 61783

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Sul 48

Next Paper.

E6842

Caster Dept 183.22/2 (Paper ranked)

Would you please returned to me as soon as 124

possible, I'm, as matrucked by

the Sofs., will send the rotes to

Colonial Seurlay.

P. Winner
18/7.

61783

Nothing to be Written in this Margin

fuskër to our short talk millu House of Commons some two weeks upo, I endone Lerausih- some brief notes on hi talestini Situation for your personal at lessure, Look van kund rands yours sincerel

1.

126

interim policy for palestine

W DR. S. SEGAL

- 1. The whole problem of Palestine is now generally regarded as sub judice, while the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine is conducting its investigations.
- 2. A tendency consequently exists in British official circles to avoid any action which could in the slightest degree aggravate the existing position.
- be interpreted by the UNSCOP as a negative attitude and accepted by them as typical of the British Administration's approach to the whole problem of Palestine.
- 4. It is very obvious to any visitor to Palestine today that a wide gulf exists between the British Administration and both Jewish and Arab official circles.

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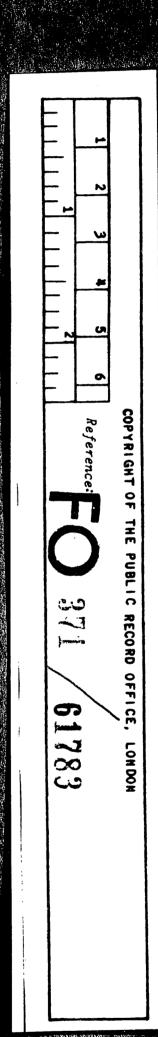
- 5. This has grown out of the carnest attempt of the British Administration to carry out the terms of the Mendate impartially towards both sides.
- 6. It is highly probable that UNSCOP will have become aware of this during their Palestine investigations.
- 7. Fleeting impressions gathered on the spot may differ fundamentally from political or diplomatic considerations, viewed in their proper perspective and gathered over a long period.
- 8. Through the fact of Arab non-cooperation, there may be a real probability that a majority of members of UNSCOP may be impregnated with enthusiasm for Zionist achievements.
- Anglo-American Committee of investigation. The chances are therefore probable that this will happen to a much greater degree with UNSCOP, on which these two primarily interested powers have not been allowed to have any of their representatives elected.

~

128

DANGERS OF AN ADVERSE REPORT BY UNO.

- 10. It has been stated by Mr. Bevin in the House of Gommons that Britain has nothing to apologise for in Palestine.
- ll. It is therefore all the more necessary to avoid any possibility of a Report that could be construed in any way as an indictment of British Policy.
- 12. This is especially desirable since UNSCOP was appointed at the express request of Great Britain.
- Although Great Britain is not necessarily bound to accept in toto, all the implications of the UNSCOP Report, it would nevertheless be further evidence to the World of our complete faith in UNO, if we could find ourselves in a position to do so unreservedly.
- 14. Conversely, it would be damaging to our national prestige, as well as to the prestige of UNO, if we would find ourselves obliged to repudiate the recommendations of a United Nationa Committee on Palestine, appointed at our own request.



15. There is now a very real danger that the British

Administration in Palestine may be placed in a false
position. It already appears to have been treated
by UNSCOP not as a material witness, but to have been
placed on the defensive. Hence some positive Interim
Policy in Palestine is highly desirable.

WHAT INTERIM POLICY IS POSSIBLE TO-DAY?

- 16. A new declaration of policy is now no longer feasible.

 Even if made at this eleventh hour, it would be unacceptable, and would certainly alienate at least one of the main Communities.
- 17. Something should be done, nevertheless, in Britain's own interests, to create a healthier atmosphere.
- 18. A positive effort should be made somehow to bridge the gulf that exists between the British Administration and the Jews on the one hand, and the Administration and the Arabs, on the other.

OFFICE, 783

APPOINTMENT OF TWO LIAISON OFFICERS: 19.

It is suggested that two new appointments be created by H. M. G. of Development Liaison Officers, one for Arab Development, and the other for Jewish Development, to act as a bridge between these communities and the British Administration.

- FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT LIAISON OFFICERS: 20. They should not concern themselves with policies in any form, and not be available for the laying-down of any new policy during the interim period until UMSCOP reports.
- They should however move about freely in the Arab 21. and Jewish communities respectively, ascertain the immediate development needs (e.g., Agricultural, Industrial, Shortages of Raw Materials and Man Power) and make representations on their behalf direct to the High Commissioner or the Chief Secretary.
- REFERCUSSIONS ON ARAB AND JEWISH LOCAL OPINION: 224 These appointments would at first be certainly viewed with suspicion. But surely, there is nothing to be lost in making them

at this stage.

131

may be gradually allayed, as positive results are achieved. There may eventually be a considerable amount of gain to British prestige by the smoother working of the British Administration in their relationship with the two communities. At any rate, these appointments would serve to both communities as a further manifest of Great Britain's goodwill, and devotion to their interests. They would in addition help to create a more favourable impression on UMSCOP.

* PEPERCUSSIONS ON BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION:

If a healthier public opinion could be created in both Arab and Jewish Communities, it is conceivable that a more peaceful atmosphere might result, and it might eventually be possible for the British Army of Occupation to be substantially reduced, with an appreciable gain to our available Man-Power.

132

25. SELECTION OF LIAISON OFFICERS:

It would be desirable for two completely independent appointments to be made, preferably from Members of Parliament who are known to be sympathetically disposed to one or other of the two communities, and whose names should be first submitted to the High Commissioner of Palestine for his approval.

- 26. It would also be advisable to select a Member of Parliament who is able to speak Arabic on the one hand (e.g. Mr. Jack Jones if he is available, or alternatively Mr. Thomas Reid), and Hebrew on the other (e.g. a selection could be available from among the Jewish Members who have Zionist sympathies).
- 27. The High Commissioner for Palestine might first be approached for his comments on these suggested appointments.

S. SEGAL

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: 61783

OUT FILE 183

18th July, 1947.

E6803/46/31

Dear

Thank you very much for your letter of July 15th and for the notes you sent me on Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ERNEST BEVIN

Sqd.-Ldr. S. Segal, M.P.

100

134 8-1-1-1

FOREIGN OFFICE, 8.W.1., F6803/46/31 22nd July, 1947.

Dear Private Secretary,

Mr. Bevin has asked me to send you for the Colonial Secretary the attached notes on Palestine which he has received from Dr. Segal.

Mr. Bevin has read these notes and has thanked Dr. Segal for sending them to him.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) P. F. KINNA.

The Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office.

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1 2 3 * 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61783

52 ⁵	E	135 E 6842
	PALESTINE	30 JUL 1947
Registry F6842 46 31 Number FROM M. Walch C.L.O No. to Mu Joy Dated F. 27.81/30. Received in Registry 30.	Canadian and Australian U.N.S.C. Encloses notes con Canadian and Representatives of	Australian
Last Paper. £ 6803 References.	U.N. (P.) Zp.s	tes.) 143 1/8
(How disposed of.) White f. E. Boyd Mannen Fune 11. from M.G. L. Tory		
(Action completed.) Next Paper.		

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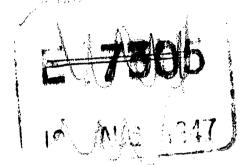
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P. EEH84/46/31
DUT FILE

Foreign Office, S.W.l.

137

June 10th, 1947.



Dear Mr. Shannon,

The Colonial Office have asked for the comments of the Foreign Office on the list of representatives, alternates and advisers appointed to serve on the Special Committee of the United Nations on Palestine. They would like brief notes on the personalities involved and wish to pass these on to the High Commissioner, Jerusalem, and to M.I.3, War Office.

The representatives of Australia are Mr. J.D.L. Hood, and Mr. S.L. Atyeo (Adviser). Canada is represented by Justice I.C. Rand, Supreme Court of Canada, and Leon Mayrand. Department of External Affairs (Alternate).

I am afraid we have no records of the persons named except for a short sketch of Mr. Hood, and I would be very grateful if you could give us any information you have for our reply to the Colonial Office. I am assuming that the Colonial Office have not addressed a similar request to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) M.G.L. Joy

G.E. Boyd Shannon, Esq., Dominions Office.

61783		-	- - - ^	- - -		- - -	-
3	Reference:		U	*	w	N	عبو

Commonwealth Relations Office,

Downing Street.

F. 2781/30

CONFIDENTIAL

E 6842 25 July, 1947.

30 JUL 1947

Dear Micky,

Would you please refer to your letter of the 10th June to Shannon, in which you asked for some notes, for the use of the Colonial Office, on the Canadian and Australian Representatives on the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine?

Your records in the Foreign Office Will no doubt show that Mr. Hood was, from 1929 to 1936, on the editorial staff of the Times, that he was on the staff of the Australian External Affairs Office from 1936 - 1939 and returned to Canberra in 1939, where he became Head of the Political Section and First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs. He returned to London during the war and became Australian External Affairs Liaison Officer, a post which he nermally, though not in practice, retained until recently. Mr. Hood was, of course, the Australian Representative on the United Nations Balkan Commission and I enclose a note of the comment on him made by Mr. Windle, the United Kingdom Representative.

I enclose also a note on Mr. Atyeo, who was also on the Australian Delegation to the United Nations Balkan Commission, and extracts from telegrams received in the Commonwealth Relations Office from the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ottawa concerning the Canadian Representatives on the Special Committee, Mr. Justice Rand and Mr. Mayrand.

I am afraid that this information is a little cursory, but nothing more is available in the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office do not, I believe, want us to

ask

M.G.L. JOY, ESQ., M.C. FOREIGN OFFICE.

RECEIVED IN O.B.

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ask the High Commissioners for any material. In any case we expect the line taken by the Canadian and Australian Representatives on the Special Committee to be dictated by the policy of their Governments rather than by their own personalities.

- 5. These notes are, of course, for the confidential information of the Colonial Office and Foreign Office only and we assume that there is no question of communicating this information to the Government of Palestine.
- 6. I am sending a copy of this letter and of the enclosures to Mathieson (Colonial Office).

Yours ever,

Johnalvalsh

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 27 61783

.

Extract from Canada Opdom No. 21 of 28.5.47.

X

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X

2. Palestine

Mr. Justice I.C. Rand of the Supreme Court has been appointed Canada's representative on the United Nations Committee on Palestine. Although he is fresh to international problems, he has had considerable experience in industrial conciliation and the Rand formula (see Opdom No. 2 of the 5th February, 1946) marked a new stage in labourmanagement relations.

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10

Extract from a personal letter to the Dominions Office, London, from the British Embassy, Washington.

Confidential

X

X

X

Sam Atyeo must be well-known to the Dominions Office by now, but, since I may know him better than most, I add the following by way of a reminder. He has a quick sceptical mind and is a rolling stone with a Montparnasse background, a typical product of the Lindsay 'school' of Australian painters and writers. Partly in consequence of this, he has an amazingly wide acquaintance with journalists, and, partly through them, with the shady hangers-on of conferences and politics, such as the Drew Pearson clique in Washington. Since he is inclined to sit up with them to all hours and has no sense of reticence whatever, he is a godsend to both. But, conversely, he picks up a lot of information from them and will, I expect, be in touch with E.A.M. within a very few hours of arriving in Athens. He is therefore a most useful source of information not otherwise readily obtainable, but our representatives ought to be warned that they should never themselves confide in him (unless of course they want to arrange a leak for which they are not obviously responsible!).

23 1783 LON DON



Confidential

Extract from telegram No. 165 dated 28th April, 1947 from Geneva (Mr. Windle) to the Foreign Office.

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

I consider Mr. Hood is a clear (if at times somewhat slow) thinker and would in general be well suited to proposed post. As chairman of team which toured Albanian frontier region he proved an excellent leader.

61783

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Extract from Telegram No. 31 Saving (Opdom No. 2) from United Kingdom Representative, Canada, to Dominions Office dated 5th February, 1946.

 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}

Domestic B.

 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Х.

Industrial. 3.

The decision by Mr. Justice Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada, who was appointed Arbitrator in the Ford strike dispute, has been issued. The decision, which is to be final under the agreement, ruled that all employees must pay union dues which are to be collected by the Company, but that actual membership in the Union would be voluntary, and that those not wishing to Join the Union would not be liable for payment of entrance fee. Mr. Justice Rand Justified this on the ground that since all employees benefited from the Union's efforts they should, therefore, be liable for dues. As protection to the Company against improper work stoppage, the decision provided for a vote for every employee, regardless of whether or not he was a member of the Union, before the Union could call a strike. Severe measures are also imposed against "wildcat" strikes which the Union is required promptly to disavow. This Solomon judgment, which gives some satisfaction to both parties, marks a new position for the Trade Unions and has been sharply assailed by the Right Wing press.

 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}

6178

(This is an unparaphrased version of a Secret cypher message and unless it is marked O.T.P. (One Time Pad) the text must first be paraphrased if it is essential to communicate it to persons outside British and United States Government Services.)

INWARD TELEGRAM

CYPHER (TYPEX)

0.D.

FROM: CANADA (H.C.)

<u>TO</u>: D.O.

D. 24th May, 1947. 4.01 p.m. R. 24th " 11.55 p.m.

No. 472.

Canadian Government have announced that Mr. Justice Rand of Supreme Court of Canada will represent Canada on Palestine Special Committee, and will be accompanied by Mr. L. Mayrand.

Rand is fresh to problems of Palestine but enjoys a high reputation in legal circles, and has latterly had considerable experience in industrial conciliation matters. He is aged 63. Mayrand is a French-speaking member of D.E.A., who was serving at Canada House at the beginning of the war and has recently returned from Embassy in Moscow.

Copy sent to Embassy Washington and to United Kingdom delegation New York.

Copy to:-

Colonial Office Foreign Office

Colonial Office

Mr. Trafford Smith Mr. H. Beeley

Mr.G.L.Joy

Mr.W.A.C.Watherston

		- -	- 2	-	-	-	- - -
2 3	Reference:	6	G	#	w	2	

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1947		30 JUL 1947		
Registry Ebs44 46 31. Number Ebs44 46 31. FROM American Council No. For Judaion Dated 26 June Received in Registry 30 July	Views on Paleotine biff for Judan Transmits offer of From American Con on the Paleotine p	nemorandum nalto hadaism		
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61783



The American Council for Judaism, Inc.

PLaza 8-2833 PLaza 8-2813

NEW YORK 22, N.Y. 201 E. 57th STREET,

Secretary Morris Wolf Philadelphia, Pa.

President Lessing J. Rosenwald Jenkintown, Pa.

Treasurer D. Hays Solis-Cohen Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Presidents

Rabbi William H. Fineshriber Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred F. Florence Dallas, Texas

Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg Cincinnati, Ohio

Rabbi Irving F. Reichert San Francisco, Calif.

Ralph Wolf New York, N. Y.

30 JUL 1717

David B. Stern Chicago, Ill.

Executive Director Elmer Berger New York, N. Y. June 26, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin Foreign Office London, England.

Sir:

We take pleasure in transmitting to your government, through your Excellency, a copy of a memorandum from the American Council for Judaism, setting forth its views concerning the Palestine problem. Speaking for its members -- all Americans of Jewish faith -- the memorandum was formally conveyed to the United Nations by the State Department of the United States in the Council's behalf. Copies were sent to each of the representatives of your government at Lake Success.

May we direct your attention especially to the Council's primary thesis - that regardless of the particular solution of the Palestine problem, the national rights and obligations of the citizens of many countries of the world who are Jews by religion, must be safeguarded against confusion of their status. It is the Council's considered opinion that unless precise safeguards are embodied in the United Nations' decision, millions of Jews will suffer irreparable harm by virtue of a confused status as to the exclusive national relationship to the various countries of which they are and desire to remain citizens.

Trusting that the memorandum will merit the consideration of your government and assuring you of our prayers that the United Nations may write a decision assuring justice to all men, we are

> Respectfully yours, THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM, INC.

Elmer Berger, Executive Director.

EB:mcm

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"Alcocher National Executive Committee

MEMORANDUM

on

Aspects of the Problem of Palestine

Presented by

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM
201 East 57th Street, New York City

June 4, 1947

3 1 3 % 6 Reference (C) 371 / 61783

This memorandum is in behalf of the membership of an organization of American citizens of Jewish faith; the American Council for Judaism (Exhibit A). We believe that there are many American citizens of Jewish faith, unaffiliated with our or with any organization, who are disposed to support the views here expressed. We speak, however, in our own name only.

We have stated in the past, and request that it be made clear at all times, that no other body of Jews is authorized to speak in our name. (Exhibit B). As it is generally recognized that the various National Delegations speak for their own nationals of all faiths, we respectfully request the Palestine Inquiry Committee to determine, at the very outset, the authority of any Jewish agency which purports to speak for all Jews of the world.

We stand ready to supplement this memorandum by further written or oral testimony at any time and wherever it may be required.

We have been and are deeply concerned over a prompt solution of the problem of all Displaced Persons in Europe. We have urged that their need for resettlement and rehabilitation be met by concerted world action. (Exhibit C). Steadfastly we maintain that the problem of Jewish Displaced Persons is part of the larger humanitarian problem of Displaced Persons of all faiths. The solution of the total Displaced Persons problem is an obligation of the United Nations. We appeal for immediate action by the member states of the United Nations to make possible the admission of Displaced Persons of all faiths in all lands, including Palestine.

We have opposed, and continue to oppose, the establishment in Palestine, or anywhere else, of a "Jewish State." (Exhibit D). We regard the proposals to establish such a State as a threat to the peace and security of Palestine and its surrounding area, and as harmful to the Jews in Palestine and to Jews elsewhere throughout the world. We consider a proposal identifying a State with a racial or religious segment of its population—regardless of size—as contrary to democratic concepts. We also regard as undemocratic all artificial manipulations of populations and immigration designed to create a majority to substantiate such a State.

In conformity with these views, we advocate that whatever is determined in that regard shall provide for fundamental democratic procedure and shall expressly avoid any political structure based upon racial or re-

ligious controls.

In arriving at your conclusions regarding Palestine, we request that you give full consideration to their effect on other parts of the world. There is a fundamental need of assuring individual equality of rights and obligations whereby Jews—as those of all other faiths—may continue to live as equal citizens of many countries, free to maintain the practices of their ancient historic religion. (*Exhibit E*).

We direct attention to the fact that the number of Jews in Palestine is only a small fraction of the total of the surviving Jews in the world. The overwhelming majority of Jews live in countries in which they have attained the status of equal citizens—in all instances after long and devoted participation in the general struggle for human freedom.

We submit that a primary concern must be in behalf of all Jews securing for them as for all men, the rights that are recognized as basic in the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations.

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Because of its vital connection with all of the above, we direct attention to one basic consideration: the relationship of the citizens of the many nations of the world who are of Jewish faith, vis-a-vis developments in Palestine.

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It is our contention that whatever disposition is made of the Palestine problem adequate provisions must be made to ensure a clear and complete severance between the political structure developed in Palestine and the national rights, obligations, responsibilities and relationship of the citizens of many countries who are Jews by religion.

We contend that unless wide, all-embracing, and specific safeguards are clearly embodied in the United Nations decision on this problem, millions of Jews—the overwhelming majority of Jews of the world—will suffer irreparable harm by virtue of a confused status as to their exclusive national relationship to the various countries of which they are and desire to remain citizens.

It is our further contention that failure to institute and maintain precise safeguards has created a duality of relationships that has already done severe hurt to Jews the world over, and has made more difficult the normal task of integration of all people in the lands of which they are citizens.

The need for such safeguards will be apparent in the light of the following factors that have already had a disturbing effect on the rights and status of Jews everywhere:

i. The Platform of the Zionist Movement.

The World Zionist Organization was established in 1897 on the basis of a program of beliefs and objectives embodied in what is known as the Basle Program. Point 3 of that Program provides for "the strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and consciousness." (Exhibit F).

This section of the Basle Program does not limit the area of the "fostering" of Jewish national consciousness to Jews in Palestine alone. It has a broad, world-wide scope. Another separate and distinctive Jewish national indoctrination is thereby added to the normal traditional fostering of national consciousness of the countries in which Jews live. This disturbs the sense of exclusive national responsibility of millions of Jews who live in countries other than Palestine and who want to continue to live in their respective homelands.

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2. The Balfour Declaration.

In our judgment the Balfour Declaration has sustained and given further support to this concept of duality of national interests and loyalty. The Balfour Declaration contains the phrase "a national home". This immediately raises a challenge, all too eagerly exploited by enemies of Jews, as to the exclusive identity of Jews with the national homelands in which they live and of which they are, in fact, an integral part. The Balfour Declaration refers to this "national home" in relation to "the Jewish people" as if they are, or could be, a distinctive people in the sense in which other national units are distinctive, with whom political objectives can be negotiated and separate agreements reached.

The Balfour Declaration distinctly avoided the phrase, "a Jewish State". At the same time, its ambiguous language contributed in no small measure to the confused concepts of the Jews and to the bigoted challenge of the right of Jews to live as integral and integrated elements of the citizenry of their respective nations.

This unfortunate confusion has derived from the very history of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration. Testimony has been introduced on other occasions to the effect that the Balfour Declaration was issued in order to win the support of the so-called Jewish people for the Allied war effort in the War of 1914-1918. This is demonstrably a canard since it did not have, and could not have had, any effect upon Jews who were citizens of countries who were enemies of the Allies in World War I; and was impertinently superfluous for those Jews who were citizens of Allied countries. By its very nature, and no doubt inadvertently, the Balfour Declaration sustained the anti-Semitic racialist lie that Jews the world over were a separate, national body. Nothing is more certain to injure the rights and impinge upon the political status of Jews in any country. (Exhibit G).

The Balfour Declaration itself contains evidence indicating that its framers were conscious of this danger .One of its underlying conditions is that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the rights

and political status . . . enjoyed by Jews in any other country." This linguistic protection, however, unimplemented in any way, has proven utterly inadequate.

3. The Mandate for Palestine.

To the evils inherent in the Balfour Declaration, the Mandate added a reference to "a historic connection" of the Jewish people with Palestine. Failure to make equivalent reference to the equivalent historic religious connection with Palestine of the Christian or Moslem peoples has served to reattribute national characteristics to Jews of the world and thereby continue the ambiguous duality of that contention.

4. The Jewish Agency for Palestine.

The very establishment of a Jewish Agency for Palestine and its political activity have extended the imposition of a duality of national relationships. The report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine referred to the Jewish Agency as "a state within a state", an obviously deplorable situation for Palestine as it would be for any country; and particularly so when the Jewish Agency claims authority which reaches out beyond Palestine. The Jewish Agency does not limit itself to a claim of authority for and in behalf of Jews in Palestine. It assiduously cultivates the opposite and more pernicious notion, namely that the Jewish Agency is in fact an authorized body in behalf of Jews the world over.

This claim of world-wide Jewish representation, essential to the very existence of the Jewish Agency, constitutes the very danger to the Jews of the world to which this memorandum draws attention. (Exhibit H).

We of the American Council for Judaism have denied the right of the Jewish Agency to speak in our behalf. We fail to see how the Jewish Agency can be the political spokesman, for example, of the Jews of the United States (which has the largest number of citizens of Jewish faith of any country) and of the USSR (which has the second largest number of citizens of Jewish faith). In these two countries there live seventy per cent of all the world's surviving Jews.

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5. The Basic Zionist Nationalist Jewish Philosophy.

Basic to the institutions and activities referred to above is a concept that must be regarded as abhorrent to the organized world of nations: the fundamental Zionist claim that Jews the world over, as Jews, have special, automatic rights in regard to Palestine not shared by those who are non-Jews. The application of this principle is made to Jews outside of Palestine:—to all Jews, without distinction. It is only against the background of this philosophy that there can be an understanding of the Zionist contention that "there cannot be such a thing as illegal Jewish immigration to Palestine" or that "the doors of Palestine must be open to all Jews who wish to go there".

This claim remains the basic Zionist Jewish-nationalist doctrine providing the rationale for the political demands of the Jewish Agency. Acceptance of this dangerous concept would constitute a validation of their far-reaching claims.

The perniciousness of this theory is self-evident. It is axiomatic that the conferring of automatic national rights of this character is linked with an assumption of automatic national obligations. One possesses the automatic right to go to the country of which one is a citizen; in return for the protection inherent in this automatic right, a citizen has reciprocal obligations in loyalty to his country. An automatic right to any country other than to that of which one is a citizen invites the query as to whether there is any attachment which might cause impairment of complete allegiance.

A claim in behalf of Jews of the world of automatic rights to two countries is thus fraught with serious consequences to their position as citizens.

We request, therefore, that international action be taken, in unmistakable terms and with specific safeguards, that will protect Jews of the world against invasion of their status as free and equal citizens of the lands of their birth or adoption.

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In the light of the foregoing, we believe that wise and effective international action in regard to the problem of Palestine must take into

account the resettlement of Displaced Persons of all faiths in terms of world-wide humanitarian action; the resolute prevention of the creation of a Jewish State; and action, in behalf of all Jews of the world, to implement the international assurances of guaranteed rights.

Such international action must, in our judgment, provide for the dissolution and banning of all those instrumentalities and agencies that seek to establish, maintain, and foster a peculiar national association between Palestine and those of the Jewish faith throughout the world.

Such provisions are in our judgment essential for the solution of immediate problems in Palestine. We maintain further that such provisions are of even greater importance in order not to vitiate a historic process whereby Jews, long a persecuted group, acquired the status of free men and women and recognition of the right to live in equality as citizens of various countries.

The United Nations will perform a signal, redeeming act of justice to Jews, by asserting these basic principles and enacting the necessary provisions to carry further the emancipation of Jews as equal human beings.

We fervently appeal for such action, to assure to all Jews, wherever they may live, protection of their sacred right as human beings, created in the image of God, free and equal citizens of their nations, full and equal members of the human family.

Respectfully submitted,

Lessing J. Rosenwald President, American Council for Judaism H 371 / 61783

Exhibit A

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM Its Program and Principles

The American Council for Judaism is organized to promote the program of Americans of Jewish faith who believe the following:

1. Jews should seek their maximum integration in the countries in which they live in all respects except for the retention of their religious identity.

2. Our identification as Jews is determined solely on the basis of religion. The national and political affiliations of Jews are as loyal citizens of the respective countries which are their homelands. Jews in this country are Americans of the Jewish faith. This is the only concept whereby, in the traditions of a genuinely democratic world, we can participate fully in the life of our respective countries on a basis of equality with our fellow citizens of other faiths.

3. We advocate that all programs for relief, rehabilitation, resettlement and emigration be based on the degree of need of the individual, without discrimination or privilege on grounds of faith.

4. For Palestine we advocate

(a) an immigration policy, free of discrimination or privilege; and

(b) the early establishment there of a democratic form of government in which Palestinians of all faiths will participate on terms of complete equality.

5. We believe in emancipation, and freedom of Jews, as for all men, in all parts of the world, and pledge a program to practice these beliefs; as opposed to

(a) the propaganda ascribing a national character to Jews;

(b) proposals for a Jewish State and its requisites of a Jewish flag, Jewish Army, Jewish anthem, etc.; and

(c) attempts to embrace individual citizens of the Jewish faith into a collective, political, world-wide "Jewish people."

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Be it resolved that the American Council for Judaism records its conviction that, in the interest of world peace, our Government should take positive, immediate steps to bring the issues concerning Palestine before the United Nations, and be it further resolved that our government be requested to use its efforts to assure that in the ultimate solution of the Palestine situation equal rights and responsibilities be guaranteed to all residents of Palestine without regard to national origin, race or religion.

—A resolution adopted at the Annual Conference of the American Council for Judaism, February 12, 1947 at Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM, Inc. was organized to present the views of Americans of Jewish faith on problems affecting the future of their own lives and the lives of world Jewry in the present hour of world confusion.

The Council reaffirms the historic truth that the Jews of the world share common traditions and ethical concepts which find their derivation in the same religious source. For countless generations, "Hear, O Israel, The Lord our God, the Lord is One," has been the universal cry that has united all Jews in trial and tribulation, in suffering, hunger and want, in despairand in achievement. It is still the concept which distinguishes Jews as a religious group.

Racist theories and nationalistic philosophies, that have become prevalent in recent years, have caused untold suffering to the world and particularly to Jews. Long ago they became obsolete as realities in Jewish history; they remain only as a reaction to discrimination and persecution. In the former crises of Israel in ancient Palestine, the Prophets placed God and the moral law above land, race, nation, royal prerogatives and political arrangements. Now, as then, we cherish the same religious values which emphasize the dignity of man and the obligation to deal justly with him no

matter what his status.

As Americans of Jewish faith we believe implicitly in the fundamentals of democracy, rooted, as they are, in moralities that transcend race and state, and endow the individual with rights for which he is answerable only to God. We are thankful to be citizens of a country and to have shared in the building of a nation conceived in a spirit which knows neither special privilege nor inferior status for any man.

For centuries Jews have considered themselves nationals of those countries in which they have lived. Whenever free to do so, they have assumed, and will again assume, full responsibilities of citizenship in accordance with the ancient Jewish command. "The law of the land is the law." Those countries in which Jews have lived have been their homes; those lands their homelands. In those nations where political action was expressed through minority groups, the Jew, following the law of his land, accepted minority status, thereby frequently gaining an improvement over previous conditions of inferior citizenship. Such East European concepts, however, have resulted in a misunderstanding, shared by Jews and non-Jews, a misunderstanding which we seek to dispel. American Jews hope that in the peace for which all of us pray, the old principle of minority rights will be supplanted by the more modern principle of equality and freedom for the individual. The interest of American Jews in the individual Jew in countries where the minority right principle prevailed is not to be confused with acceptance of this East European political concept.

As a result of the bigotry, sadism, and ambitions for world conquest of the Axis powers, millions of our co-religionists who had homes in and were nationals of other lands have been violently deported and made victims of indescribable barbarism. No other group has been so brutishly attacked and for one reason only—on the false claims that there are racial barriers or nationalistic impulses that separate Jews from other men.

The plight of those Jews together with millions of oppressed fellowmen of all faiths, calls for the profoundest sympathy and the unbounded moral indignation of all free men. The restoration of these broken lives to the status and dignity of men endowed by God with inalienable rights, is one of the primary objectives of the peace to come as expressed in the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms of President Roosevelt. We believe that the Jew will rise or fall with the extension or contraction of the great liberal forces of civilization. By relying upon the broad, religious

principles inherent in a democracy and implementing them wherever possible, we join our forces with those of all lovers of freedom; strengthened, in that we do not stand segregated and alone upon exclusive demands.

We ask that the United Nations secure the earliest feasible repatriation or resettlement under the best possible conditions of all peoples uprooted from their homes by the Axis powers, and that even in the face of obvious and discouraging obstacles the United Nations persevere in their efforts to provide immediate sanctuary for refugees of all faiths, political beliefs and national origins. We believe that wherever possible the forced emigres should be repatriated in their original homelands under conditions which will enable them to live as free, upstanding individuals.

For our fellow Jews we ask only this: Equality of rights and obligations with their fellow-nationals. In our endeavors to bring relief to our stricken fellow Jews, and to help rebuild their lives on a more stable basis, we rely wholly upon the principles of freedom, justice and humanity, which are fundamental to both democracy and religion, and which have been declared as the principles which shall prevail in the better world for which the United Nations are fighting. We ally ourselves with those who believe this war will not have been fought in vain, that the mistakes of the last peace will not be duplicated.

Palestine has contributed in a tangible way to the alleviation of the present catastrophe in Jewish life by providing a refuge for a part of Europe's persecuted Jews. We hope it will continue as one of the places for such resettlement, for it has been clearly demonstrated that practical colonizing can be done, schools and universities built, scientific agriculture extended, commerce intensified and culture developed. This is the record of achievement of eager, hardworking settlers who have been aided in their endeavors by Jews all over the world, in every walk of life and thought.

We oppose the effort to establish a National Jewish State in Palestine or anywhere else as a philosophy of defeatism, and one which does not offer a practical solution of the Jewish problem. We dissent from all those related doctrines that stress the racialism, the nationalism and the theoretical homelessness of Jews. We oppose such doctrines as inimical to the welfare of Jews in Palestine, in America, or wherever Jews may dwell. We believe that the intrusion of Jewish national statehood has been a deterrent in Palestine's ability to play an even greater role in offering a haven for

the oppressed, and that without the insistence upon statehood, Palestine would today be harboring more refugees from Nazi terror. The very insistence upon a Jewish Army has led to the raising of barriers against our unfortunate brethren. There never was a need for such an army. There has always been ample opportunity for Jews to fight side by side with those of other faiths in the arms of the United Nations.

Palestine is a part of Israel's religious heritage, as it is a part of the heritage of two other religions of the world. We look forward to the ultimate establishment of a democratic, autonomous government in Palestine, wherein Jews, Moslems, and Christians shall be justly represented; every man enjoying equal rights and sharing equal responsibilities; a democratic government in which our fellow Jews shall be free Palestinians whose religion is Judaism.

We invite all Jews to support our interpretation of Jewish life and destiny in keeping with the highest traditions of our faith. We believe these truths provide the basis for every program of a more hopeful future put forth by free men. To proclaim those views at this time, we believe, is to express the abiding faith, shared by a great number of our fellow Jews, that in the fruits of victory of the United Nations all, regardless of faith, will share alike. It is also, we believe, to render a service to the task of clarifying the hopes and the purposes for which this war is being fought by free men everywhere.

—Statement issued Aug. 31, 1943, over the signatures of the officers of the Council and representative Jews from all sections of the country.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61783 LON DON

Exhibit B

April 28, 1947

THE HONORABLE GEORGE C. MARSHALL SECRETARY OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We respectfully submit to you in behalf of the American Council for Judaism the following views relevant to the deliberations on Palestine now being held at the United Nations:

We favor the immigration of Jews into Palestine on a free and equal basis; and the early admission of 100,000 of the Jewish displaced persons of Europe in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry of Palestine whose report we approve and support in its entirety.

We favor prompt action by the United States Government to admit a fair share of the displaced persons of all faiths in accordance with the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons headed by Dr. Earl G. Harrison, and other representative Americans of all faiths.

We draw attention to the distinction between these humanitarian objectives on the one hand which we favor and on the other hand the political objectives of the creation of a Jewish State or an Arab State in Palestine which we oppose.

We take issue with the claim of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to participate in the United Nations deliberations as "a body representing the

Jewish people."

Whatever procedures may be adopted by the Security Council, whatever evidence and testimony they may agree to assemble from representatives of various groups living in Palestine and others, we wish to record our affirmation that the Jewish Agency cannot and does not speak for us, Americans of Jewish faith who are members of this organization or, of a not inconsiderable number of persons of Jewish faith who are not members of any organization; and that, on that account alone if on no other, the



Jewish Agency cannot be recognized as the spokesman for all Jews in regard to Palestine or any other subject.

We wish to make it clear that our only authorized political spokesmen at the United Nations are the members of the United States delegation.

We submit, furthermore, that upon inquiry it will be found that Jews who are citizens of other countries regard themselves similarly as represented in the United Nations through the normal and traditionally accepted representation of the delegations of the countries of which they are citizens.

We regard the claim of the Jewish Agency as "a body representing the Jewish people" as one that affects most profoundly the fundamental position of Jews the world over whose status will be hurt by any action that tends to confuse their complete, exclusive, political and national identity with the countries of which they are citizens; and that tends to identify them through the Jewish Agency as a political unit possessed of special political rights and corresponding political responsibilities to a country other than the countries of which they are citizens.

We respectfully ask that you bring this letter to the attention of the Secretary General with the request that it be conveyed to all of the delegations participating in the United Nations.

Very respectfully yours,

RALPH WOLF, Vice President, American Council for Judaism

THE PUBLIC OFFICE, 61783

Exhibit C

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN at the

White House on December 4, 1945, by Lessing J. Rosenwald

Their plight—with rigors of winter ahead—remains desperately tragic. Meanwhile, conditions in Palestine have reached a stage alarming to the peace of the world. We have had sabre rattling, boycott, recriminations, rioting, bloodshed, and threats of still more bloodshed.

This situation is not eased by the issuance of belligerent notes by sovereign states of the Near East, or by demonstrations and nationalist propaganda on the part of Zionists in and out of Palestine.

It is high time to call a halt to this dangerous course.

So-called promises made or implied by various parties, must no longer be determinant in the face of a new and grave situation. There is no reason why realistic conditions today should not lead to a complete reconsideration of the Palestine problem as there has been of other world problems.

The necessity of reaching a workable and peaceful solution outweighs all other considerations. The peace of the world demands it. A solution of the Palestine problem can become a token of our earnest resolve to deal with broad world problems *before* they reach the crises stage.

We urge the following as a basis for a fair and peaceful settlement:

- 1. There shall be a United Nations declaration that Palestine shall not be a Moslem, Christian, or a Jewish state but shall be a country in which people of all faiths can play their full and equal part, sharing fully the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- 2. All official declarations on Palestine in any way discriminating for or against a segment of the population shall be formally repudiated; in their place there shall be a renewed pledge of full freedom of religious expression and equality for all in Palestine.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61783 LON DON

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3. Palestine, as a ward of the civilized world, shall receive financial help for the expansion of its economy, and the enlargement of its immigration opportunities.

4. Immigration into Palestine shall be maintained on the basis of

absorptive capacity and without privilege or discrimination.

5. Immigration procedures shall be controlled by representative bodies of all the inhabitants of Palestine, in association with properly instituted international commissions.

6. Institutions of home rule for Palestine shall be progressively and

rapidly instituted under the aegis of an international commission.

7. The problem of the displaced Jews in Europe shall be treated separately, in the following way:

a. The above policy on Palestine shall be made known to them.

b. On the basis of such knowledge, a poll shall be taken in which the displaced persons would list, in order of preference, the lands of their choice for their individual resettlement.

c. Based upon these findings, an International Displaced Persons Committee, shall, with the cooperation of the United Nations, bring about the resettlement of the displaced on a basis corresponding as nearly as possible to their preferences, with countries of the United Nations cooperating to take in a fair number of the displaced. Action by the United States Government to make available unused and current immigration quotas, and the necessary consular and visa machinery for the immigration of displaced persons of all faiths, would set a high moral example to the rest of the world of our determination to contribute to the solution of the world problems and would, in fact, bring about the rapid solution of the refugee problem.

The American Council for Judaism is pledged to advance this program as a contribution to peace in Palestine, humanitarian aid for those in distress and for the integration of those of Jewish faith as free and equal citizens everywhere.

THE PUBLIC RECORD

OFFICE,

Exhibit D

August 28, 1946

HONORABLE DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We learn from reliable press reports that His Majesty's Government is about to consult with representatives of Jews and Arabs on a settlement of the Palestine problem; and that the Jewish representatives will consist solely of those designated by the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

As an organized body of American citizens of the Jewish faith, we protest against this course of action and submit the following considerations in explanation of our protest.

The Jewish Agency is the spokesman of those of the world's Jews who associated themselves with the Zionist movement and philosophy; and of such other Jewish groups as have chosen to help in the attainment of this program for the establishment of a Jewish State.

The representatives of the Jewish Agency do not and cannot represent those Jews who are profoundly concerned about their co-religionists but who are fundamentally opposed to the Zionist program.

Basic to the Jewish Agency's declared purpose to set up a Jewish State is the concept of such a state as one to which Jews, citizens of other nations could, by virtue of being Jews, automatically go if they so wished. Such a presumption implies a special relationship of all Jews to a Jewish State, regardless of their individual citizenships. It threatens, therefore, to have a deleterious effect upon the present political status of Jews in countries in which they are equal citizens and infringes on the sovereign rights of the countries of which they are citizens.

A political identification of all Jews of the world with a Jewish State, (if established) presently expressed in the claim of an "automatic" right to go to a Jewish State, is bound to have harmful consequences upon all Jews who are completely integrated in the various countries of which they are loyal citizens and in which they propose to remain as loyal citizens.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 783 **LONDON** The possibility has long been recognized that an extraordinary relationship between Jews the world over and Palestine would adversely affect Jews. It was to guard against this that the Balfour Declaration provided that "it be clearly understood that nothing shall be done which will prejudice . . . the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." This attempted safeguard was embodied in the Palestine Mandate and is also to be found in the United State Congressional Resolutions of 1922 on the subject, and in the Anglo-American Agreement of 1924.

We, as Americans of Jewish faith, submit that the establishment of a

Jewish State would constitute an unwarranted, grievous injury to us.

We are prepared to demonstrate that the actual establishment of a Jewish State, based upon the declared viewpoint that all Jews, as Jews, have "automatic" rights in regard to Palestine, will, in fact, prejudice "the rights

and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

We are prepared to demonstrate that such a consequence is inevitable. American citizens of the Jewish faith, for example, as members of a religious group, share fully and equally in American national rights and obligations; but in the event of a Jewish State, they would also be associated, in ways incompletely defined, yet unmistakable, with another nation possessing soverign powers, extending automatic entry rights to Jews who are citizens of other countries and requiring inevitably, reciprocal obligations.

The political identification of all Jews with such a state, merely because of their religious affiliation, cannot be ruled out by declarations to the contrary however laudable in intent. It is inherent in the very nature and theory of the establishment of a Jewish State.

This we maintain constitutes a threat to our status as free and equal

American citizens.

We, therefore, petition our Government to exert every effort to make sure that this threat does not materialize. We request, in particular, that our Government express its concern about, and opposition to, any proposal or procedure involving consideration of the establishment of a Jewish State.

Finally, we respectfully request that these views be conveyed to His

Majesty's Government:

1—That the Jewish Agency be recognized as speaking only for those

(c)

who are Zionist or pro-Zionist and as having no right to speak for Jews who are not supporters of the Jewish nationalist philosophy of Zionism.

2—That the proposal for a Jewish State is a matter of profound concern to all Jews all over the world, whose status will be seriously affected by the establishment of a Jewish State; and that spokesmen for Jews who oppose a Jewish State, therefore, be given full opportunity to express their views.

Respectfully submitted,

LESSING J. ROSENWALD, President

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Exhibit E

September 25, 1944

THE HONORABLE CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I respectfully submit the following in behalf of the American Council for Judaism, Inc., of which I have the honor to be President:

We are deeply impressed by the fact that our Government is demonstrating its concern with basic human problems, the solution of which will be essential to the maintenance of peace and the attainment of security upon which the hopes of the world are based. We are heartened by the conferences on relief, education and international cooperation. We are especially grateful that our Government is actively engaged in alleviating the plight of persecuted and under-privileged people everywhere; recognizing that when persecution and injustice are permitted to endure, they leave the world scarred with hatred, miseries, wars and devastation.

As American citizens of the Jewish faith, we present herewith our views on one aspect of these problems—the situation confronting our coreligionists abroad.

The official history of the Nazi accession to power in Germany began with a long series of odious acts of discrimination, persecution and violence against Jews. These acts mounted in ferocity until they attained the indescribable horrors of extermination camps. I shall not here recapitulate the full chronicle of this infamy. The tragic facts are fully known to you.

A sober regard for a world free from fear and from the persecutions which breed hatred and war, have, no doubt, persuaded you that the fullest consideration must be given for the restitution, restoration and future security of all the victims. You have, yourself, proclaimed the high standard that we must have a world in which Jews like all men are free to abide in peace and in honor. In an effort to realize that goal, we submit the following as the cardinal consideration:

Jews living in all parts of the world as members of a religious faith, are entitled as of right and not on sufferance, to full equality all over the world.

FO 371 / 61783

We, therefore, ask this—and only this—for our fellow Jews: equality of rights and obligations with their fellow-nationals. This means equality in the countries in which Jews live and choose to remain; equality to return to those lands from which Jews have been forcibly driven; equality to migrate wherever there is an opportunity for migration. We urge this as the cardinal concept by which post-war plans affecting Jews must be measured. We trust that the United States of America, in accordance with its traditions, and in its own enlightened self-interest will exert its fullest influence for the universal acceptance of this concept of full equality of rights and obligations.

Jews were singled out as the first victims of Axis aggression and have, therefore, suffered longer than others. Precisely because this is true, their future, if it is to be more hopeful than their past, must not be built upon policies that continue to segregate them for any treatment departing from the principle of full equality.

Fundamentally, the solution to the problems of Jews, a religious and not a national group, rests on recognition of the inalienable rights of the individual. Once that concept of human freedom is unqualifiedly accepted, Jews will require no special measure.

Accordingly, we look confidently to our Government to aid in the restoration to, or if need be, acquisition by, Jews of equality of religious, civic and political rights inherent in full citizenship. Restitution shall be provided with equality for all citizens, based upon the degree of injury suffered.

We also look to our Government for assurances that in all programs for resettlement, repatriation, reconstruction and migration, it will steadfastly call for adherence to the principle of equality of all nationals regardless of race or creed.

Millions of all faiths have been uprooted by this war and may need or desire to find new homes. In their behalf we urge the maximum simplification of migration policies and procedures; economic aid to migrants; and the extension of generous support to all potential centers for larger postwar immigration in those territories holding forth promise of development in the near future.

We urge our Government to use its offices to guarantee that in those

potential centers of immigration not now having the status of a sovereign nation:

1. Immigration shall not be limited by racial or religious qualifications but shall be determined by the expanding economic capacity and political stability of these territories.

2. The institutions of self-government shall be speedily established as soon as populations demonstrate a capacity for self-government—and by no other standard.

One such territory is Palestine. The adoption of these principles would mean abolition of the British White Paper of 1939 and its unjust discrimination against Jews.

We urge the adoption of the following principles in a clear declaration of policy on Palestine that would take the place of all previous documents and commitments which have been variously interpreted, and which have led to confusion among our co-religionists and others. Such a policy should, we urge, stress the special character of Palestine as part of the religious heritage of Judaism, Christianity and Islam and make adequate provision for the maintenance of the holy places under international control. It should aid immigration consistent with the fullest possible economic development and political well-being of the country without special limitations or privileges. It should lead to the earlest possible acquisition of self-government, in which all fulfilling the requirements of citizenship shall be free to participate.

We oppose the establishment of Palestine or any locality as a Jewish State or Commonwealth. We regard as fundamentally undemocratic the procedures involved in such an establishment, such as a preferred status in immigration to those of one religious faith and an arbitrary and indefinite postponement of self-government.

Such proposals will, we believe, embroil Jews now in Palestine in continuing civil strife and place in jeopardy the equality of status of Jews everywhere who are integrated in their respective homelands and do not wish to be party to a Jewish State or Commonwealth. Our emphasis therefor, is on the attainment of the status for Jews of full equality for citizenship—its rights and its responsibilities.

We are, of course, aware that stipulations of equality are not, in and

of themselves, adequate to prevent serious discrimination and the engendering of fear and insecurity. We therefore urge their implementation by the establishment of appropriate international machinery, to which those deprived of such rights may turn and obtain redress.

Finally, we commend for the earnest consideration of our Government the adoption of a policy to implement the principles set forth above; a policy whereby the United States of America, when it is contemplating the extension of assistance to a country, will consider, as one of the major factors, that the country under consideration accepts the concept of equality of all its nationals without regard to race or creed. Such a condition to the extension of American aid, either alone or in concert with others of the United Nations, would be an effective, practical demonstration of our determination to foster the principles of democracy in the post-war world.

The foregoing is submitted to you, Mr. Secretary, in the earnest belief that every effort towards the elimination of persecution and discrimination is a contribution to world peace and is, therefore, in harmony with our fundamental national interest.

I should be very happy to put myself and this organization at your disposal for any services that we may be able to render.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Lessing J. Rosenwald



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Exhibit F

THE BASLEPROGRAM

The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law.

The Congress contemplates the following means to the attainment of this end:

- 1. The promotion, on suitable lines, of the colonization of Palestine by Jewish agricultural and industrial workers.
- 2. The organization and binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, local and international, in accordance with the laws of each country.
- 3. The strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and consciousness.
- 4. Preparatory steps towards obtaining government consent, where necessary, to the attainment of the aim of Zionism.

—From: "PALESTINE, a Study of Jewish, Arab and British Policies" (page 41.) Yale University Press.



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Exhibit G

"But the outbreak of violence and the succession of British casualties have changed the picture for many Britons, their views hardening not only against the Jews of Palestine, but also against the Jews of Britain, who are felt, inevitably, to be in some kind of sympathy with these 'foreigners who are shooting British Tommies in cold blood'. . . .

"Back-bench Labor members may speak, and even vote, against Government policy and a number have raised the issue repeatedly in Parliament. No one has questioned their right to speak and ask awkward questions, and indeed everyone respects their special interest in the fate of their fellow-Jews; but there is clearly great trouble looming ahead, without apparent solution, in the conflict between British and Zionist policy. . . .

"Far more serious, however, are the long-term effects of the present situation in Palestine. Day after day, the ordinary Briton reads in his newspaper and hears over the radio that British forces—their own sons and brothers—have been attacked (or killed) by Jews or are in active operation against them. The man-in-the-street cannot be expected to analyze all the facts; and while no violent reaction has yet occurred, it is quite certain that anti-Jewish sentiment is being stored up, with great potential danger to the Jewish community of Britain unless a satisfactory solution can quickly be found."

—Excerpts from an article "British Jews in Heavy Weather" by Mark Raven in COMMENTARY, May, 1947.

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Exhibit H

HAVE JEWS A JEWISH CITIZENSHIP?

At the second session of the American Jewish Conference, which was held in Pittsburgh shortly before the holidays, resolutions were adopted calling on the United Nations to seat Jewish representatives on the board of UNRRA and all other organizations of the United Nations. We are all aware of the anxiety which gave birth to these resolutions. The Jews have been so victimized, persecuted, knocked about that it is to be expected they would wish in every possible way to protect their position in the postwar world. Nevertheless, we believe that the adoption of the resolutions was a blunder. Instead of accomplishing what their authors wanted—that is, protecting the future of the world's Jews-they will simply raise again old questions that have done much to expose the Jew to suspicion and discrimination in the past. No single factor has done more to render insecure the position of the modern Jew than the charge that he is not completely, wholeheartedly, first, last and all the time a citizen of the country in which he resides, but that he attempts to hold a dual citizenship which in actuality works out in a divided loyalty, with his primary loyalty given to an allegiance other than the land in which he lives. We do not believe that this is true for the overwhelming majority of Jews in this and other countries. But the resolutions adopted by the Pittsburgh convention are well calculated to revive this ancient charge. When a Jewish body asks that special representatives be seated, as Jews, in the councils of nations it is by implication maintaining that Jewry is a separate nationality, and that Jews should be treated, not as Americans or Englishmen or Frenchmen or Germans or Palestinians, but as something else—as persons with an allegiance which differs from that of all other citizens of their countries. Pointing this out may not be welcomed in certain Jewish quarters. But we believe that there are millions of thoughtful Jews who, when they ponder the implications of the Pittsburgh resolutions, will agree that a mistake has been made.

—An editorial from THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY of January 3, 1945.

Registry 68447 No. E 4777 46/31 Dear Shancery. The Sunday of Stab has Draft. Letter W received a letter from the Hencen Westungton American bouncil for Judaison dated the 26th June and signed of Mr. Elmen Berger av Executivi Director, transmilling a copy of the momentum on Palistini which the form it I submitted through the State Department to the United Nations. 2. Pluse armondedy. This letter, seging that the interest here. H-13. 24/2 3/10

John Buguis flow draws particular allentists to "the founties primary this that ... If matical rights and obligations of the istigms of major countries of the personal who fire ques by who grind companies by the property of the sufficient of their status."

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

28th July, 1947.

6844 (E.47/46/31) Confidential

Dear Chancery,

The Secretary of State has received a letter from the American Council for Judaism dated the 26th June and signed by Mr. Elmer Berger as Executive Director, transmitting a copy of the memorandum on Palestine which the Council has submitted through the State Department to the United Nations.

2. Please acknowledge this letter, saying that the memorandum has been read with interest here.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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Executive Director
Elmer Berger

October 8, 1947

1 4 OCT 1947

Honorable Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 10 Downing Street, London, England.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

When I was asked to read a paper on the Palestine problem before the spring meeting of the American Philosophical Society last April, I chose as my title your question to the House of Commons: "What is it we have got to solve? Are the Jews a State or are they a Religion?"

I am taking the liberty of sending you a reprint of my address. May I hope that you will find the time to read it, and be kind enough to let me have your comments?

Respectfully yours,

enc.

What is the Council?

A nationwide organization of Americans of Jewish faith, founded in 1943. Speaks only for its members but insists that no organization speaks for all Jews. Affirms Jews are nationals of their respective countries; Jews in religion; are not a nation or race. Believes integration not segregation, marks road to equality; seeks for Jews everywhere equal rights and responsibilities with other citizens as contrasted to the idea of a Jewish National State.

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"WHAT IS IT WE HAVE GOT TO SOLVE? ARE THE JEWS
A STATE OR ARE THEY A RELIGION?"

LESSING J. ROSENWALD

Reprinted from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 91, No. 3, 1947

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of the

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AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

"WHAT IS IT WE HAVE GOT TO SOLVE? ARE THE JEWS A STATE OR ARE THEY A RELIGION?"

LESSING J. ROSENWALD

Chairman of the Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund (Read April 24, 1947, by Morris Wolf)

The title of my paper is a question raised by the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, in a recent address to the House of Commons, in which he presented his Government's position on the Palestine problem. In the course of his lengthy report, he directed attention to fundamentals when he asked, "What is it we have got to solve? Are the Jews a state or are they a religion?" This, in summary, states the essential problem that must be solved; the alternatives that constantly must be borne in mind in considering the situation with which we are confronted today.

The problem of the world's Jews can be seen most clearly against the background of the world problem, of which it is an integral part. This background represents a panorama of historic tensions; a struggle on the one hand between universal concepts that have culminated, in our times, in the idea of "one world"; and on the other the forces of fragmentation.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the people of the world will have to make their choice as to whether they wish to advance within the pattern of one world or to retreat to the tribalism of pre-historic times; to a "patchwork" world in which thousands of different racial, religious, linguistic divisions would permanently vie with each other.

Jews, too, are at the stage where they must make a choice between a universal concept of Jews as free and equal citizens throughout the world, adhering to an ancient religion, or as members of a nation centered in a Jewish State in Palestine. In the latter case the great majority of Jews, who will continue to live outside of Palestine will, of necessity, have some form of attachment to such a Jewish State in varying degrees of religious, emotional and nationalist fervor.

To many this choice may appear to be of comparatively modern origin. Actually, it has its roots in the long history of Jews. The divergent streams are to be found as far back as the destruction of the Jewish State in Palestine.

There was at that time a nationalist uprising in Palestine and Jerusalem. In due course, the legions of Rome crushed the rebellion and in the process leveled Jerusalem from its high estate to a city of rubble.

The last days of that struggle are significant to us today. They have a bearing upon the contemporary division of opinion among Jews.

While Jerusalem was beleaguered by a Roman who later became Emperor, within the walls the prophetic religious forces of Jewish life began to assert themselves against the nationalist forces. The chief spokesman of the religious forces was the Talmudic sage, Rabbi Jochanan Ben Zakkai. As history records it, Rabbi Jochanan Ben Zakkai succeeded in escaping from the beleaguered city, although the Hebrew nationalist military leaders had issued positive instructions prohibiting anyone from leaving the city. As soon as the Rabbi found himself outside of the walls of Jerusalem he went directly to the camp of the Roman General and there, in the presence of the representative of Imperial Rome, he requested permission to set up a religious school outside of Jerusalem. There he expressed the idea that what was important to Jews and to the world was their religious concept, Judaism; that its preservation was of infinitely greater consequence than the continuance or destruction of the Jewish State. Thus, two thousand years ago there was a dramatic illustration of the fundamental issues on which Jews are still divided as of this day: what is important to Jews —the maintenance of their religion or the maintenance of a commonwealth?

I do not propose to take you through the two thousand years that followed. It is too long a journey even for philosophers, but I record this visit of the Rabbi to the Roman General merely to indicate how deep the roots are of these two schools of thought; the universalist and religious ideology of Jews and its counterpart, the nationalistic state concept.

The universalist conception did not originate at

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, VOL. 91, NO. 3, AUGUST, 1947

Have we not all one father, hath not one God created us all? Why then do we deal treacherously every man against his brother . . .? (Malachi, 2.10)

He hath told thee, O man, what is good and what doth the Lord require of thee: to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God. (Micah, 6.8)

And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it. (Isaiah, 2.2)

And many people shall go and say, Come ye and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord . . . , and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his path. . . . (Isaiah, 2.3)

And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. (Isaiah, 2.4)

After the destruction of the Jewish State, Jews were scattered in almost all of the known parts of Europe and in many lands of the Near and Middle East and of North Africa. Their lives were essentially the lives of a religious community as conceived in the social framework of the times. Little by little, particularly with the advent of a militant and hostile Christian Church, this led to a ghettoization of the Jews. During the centuries when there were sharp divisions based upon religion, Jews were relegated at first to invisible ghettos and later to fixed, visible ghettos. Their actual lives, while confined in ghettos, gave Jews no opportunity for the expression of a real choice between a universalist, religious concept and a nationalist concept. As a consequence of ghetto life a religious community was crystallized into what was, in effect, a national community as well.

So long as this existed, up to comparatively modern times, there was no doubt about what the Jews were.

It is significant that the question as to what constitutes a Jew only arose upon the destruction of the ghettos. Previously a Jew was clearly defined. He was a member of the religious communion of Judaism. (It was unthinkable to attach the label of Jew to one who was not directly identified with Jewish religious practice.)

But he was also more than a member of a

religious community. The ghetto walls so proscribed his way of life that he became a part of a separate national community. This had nothing to do with his own preference in the matter. He was part of a general social system of rigid classes and castes that were largely self-regulatory. The Jews were a part of a commonly accepted mosaic of society.

The question as to what constitutes a Jew became relevant only after the liberalizing winds of the Reformation, when enlightenment swept through the Western world and found high expression in the American and the French revolutionary ideals.

Only as the democratic idea moved over the face of Western Europe; only as the peaceful collaboration of all people of a country, regardless of their religions, became an accepted practice, did the Jews find it necessary to declare themselves. The French and American Revolutions made it necessary for Jews to identify themselves either as a religious group that could be an integral part of the nations that accepted these concepts, or as something above and beyond a religious entity. In the latter event, a different formula had to follow—ranging from drastic expulsion of an unassimilable political body to an uncertain and never resolved status of a permanent national and cultural minority. Some avoided this perplexing dilemma by recourse to conversion.

The new development, generally referred to as the Emancipation of Jews, posed this choice in all of its forcefulness.

In the first flush of enthusiasm for the new breath of freedom it seemed as if all Jews who came within the democratic framework would clearly and wholeheartedly make their choice as a religious group. There was a rush to integration, with extraordinary impetus. Jews in France, Holland, Belgium, England, and the United States embraced the new concept with an avidity unexampled in history. Jews were, as they are today, democracy's greatest adherents. In their optimism, many expected of the new dispensation that it would at once solve the Jewish problem. They failed to see that in human relations, in the organic development of society, progress is slow; that there are setbacks; and that the process is inherently evolutionary no matter how revolutionary the basic idea. The emancipation of the Jew came, however, to involve, beyond its formal idea, a familiar experience of non-acceptance by non-Jews. In turn this led to rejection by some Iews of the idea of emancipation.

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The social contract by which, implicitly and explicitly, Jews became part of the society in which they lived with full and equal rights was blurred in the actual process of democratic development.

This was particularly true in the light of several important historic circumstances. The ideals of emancipation were in fact the expression of a mutual promise. That undertaking was to the effect that Jews were to live solely as a religious community, and that society was to enable them to sustain their religious life in accordance with the democratic concept of respect for religious differences. Above all, non-Jews were to accept Jews fully into the warp and woof of the national life while making it possible for Jews to continue as a religious community.

Unfortunately, this mutuality broke down even in some countries where it was originally accepted. It made progress with painful slowness in others. More than a century after the ideals of the French and American Revolutions first found expression in the world, the greatest number of Jews—those living in Czarist Russia—were still without the benefits of emancipation.

What was more depressing was that even in the democratic countries and in those in which there was a profound stirring of the democratic idea, anti-Semitism manifested itself with sufficient impact to give pause to Jews who wished to be emancipated. The vulgar concept still insisted on regarding the Jew as different in other respects than religion—as an indigestible element within the national organism.

Anti-Semitism also gave rise to a pseudo-scientific rationale to deny to Jews the freedom to choose. It emerged as part of a reactionary philosophy that sought to undo all of the liberal consequences of the French Revolution. The main source of that reaction was in Germany. Its philosophy was the philosophy of blood, soil, and race that was to find its ultimate expression, more than one hundred years later, in the brutality of Nazi totalitarianism.

Here was a concept totally at variance with the liberal, humanist ideals of the French and American Revolutions. Here too was a new framework for the organization of the society of nations. It extended the domain of national attachments by threads of mystic concepts of "blood and soil" far beyond the borders of any one country. By this concept, for example, Pan-Germanism made claim upon the loyalties and attachments of Germans who had settled for generations in the United States. Here was a radical revolution in social

thinking. It meant a complete reshaping of the structure of world society. It did, in fact, play a major part in bringing about two world wars.

The gulf which separates Democracy and Nazism was well put in a document issued by our State Department a few years ago. From it I quote the following:

They (the democracies) start with the concept of the state and its functions and consider the people as being made up of all the elements which fall within the borders or under the jurisdiction of the state. National Socialism, on the other hand, starts with the concept of the people, which forms a political unity, and builds the state upon this foundation.

Infinite pseudo-philosophical and pseudo-scientific rubbish went into development of this idea. There arose tortured concepts of racial purity, of racial superiority, and of a permanence of racial traits. And under that stimulus there took shape the fantastic farrago of nonsense that is generally recognized by science as Nazi racialism. Its final cost to the world was the tragic bill for two world wars

Its effect upon the Jews was not only external. It did more than contribute a pseudo-scientific basis to anti-Semitism. It led to the extermination of six million Jews. Tragically, it also had an effect upon the inner thinking of Jews themselves. It led to a reaction among them; a reaction that accepted the terminology and the concepts of racial distinctiveness, making the application to Jews of the same concepts of "blood and soil."

As I have indicated, this came about because of several circumstances, not least the natural disappointment experienced by Jews to whom the ideals of emancipation did not bring immediate freedom.

But there was also another element. The largest number of Jews were living at that time in Czarist Russia. Their opportunities for general education were drastically restricted. As a natural consequence, Eastern European Jews turned to the German universities for their schooling, and there they met the literature of the German mystic, racialist philosophers. With this philosophy as a guide they developed an equivalent philosophy to apply to Jews. They accepted the racialist framework, making only such revisions as were applicable to Jews.

Here was shaped the obverse of the medal of anti-Semitism. The racialist coin was stamped on one side with anti-Semitism based upon the reaction to liberalism; and on the other, the acceptance

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of that interpretation and its transmutation into Jewish nationalism.

Against this background, it is not surprising to find frequent parallels between the anti-Semitic racialist attitude to Jews, and the Jewish nationalist's attitude to Jews.

This ferment of intellectual activity acted upon the background of day-by-day political events. All that was required was a gifted political leader, a man of popular appeal—and this leader appeared in the person of Theodor Herzl—to galvanize this brooding sense of disappointment and retreat to racialism. He was a Hungarian Jewish journalist stationed in Paris where he witnessed the obscene anti-Semitism that erupted during the agonies of the early years of the Third Republic. In particular, he was struck by the Dreyfus trial.

The Dreyfus episode was significant to France where it represented a crisis period in the survival of the French liberal ideas. It also marked the formal birth of Jewish nationalism and the emergence of the World Zionist Organization.

The facts of the Dreyfus case are widely known. It is, however, possible to make two different appraisals of its significance.

Only one hundred years earlier the life of a Jew was as worthless dust across the continent of Europe. While not chattel slaves, Jews were, in fact, without any assured rights and protection.

By this view of the Dreyfus episode, the progress made within one hundred years was remarkable. Here was a country, France, virtually come to the point of civil war in a struggle about the life and honor of a single Jew. What is more, those who came to his defense won despite formidable opposition of vested interests, historic traditions, the influence of the Church, the influence of the Army. One hundred years earlier the life of an innocent Jew would have been snuffed out without any repercussions. Here a country was rent in twain at the very prospect.

By these lights, of course, the Dreyfus episode was a remarkable testimonial to the progress of liberal concepts in France, and in the Western world as a whole.

The pessimistic view was that, despite the claims of the humanists, despite the ideals of the French Revolution, a Jew was here degraded because he was a Jew and the cry "Death to Jews" raised with impunity in the streets of Paris. This was taken as proof by Herzl that emancipation was a failure and accomplished his conversion to the Jewish nationalist idea. This event made a man, who had regarded himself as completely assimi-

lated, turn to leadership of the newly-organized Jewish nationalist forces and to the creation of the World Zionist Movement.

It is significant in this connection to note that Herzl's general political ideals were in large part borrowed from Pan-Germanism. He not only accepted the idea of a secret police and of inheritable superiority; he actually accepted as accurate the anti-Semite's picture of the Jew. He wanted to change it—precisely because he took it as corresponding to reality. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should have written repeatedly that he and his movement would find their greatest allies among the world's anti-Semites.

Thus, from the formation in 1897 of the World Zionist Organization, there existed, side by side, the philosophy of emancipation, under which Jews made enormous strides as citizens of their respective countries, by contributing in such extraordinary degree to the economic, scientific, cultural, and religious forces of the world; and the philosophy of Jewish nationalism, now so much in the news because of the events in Palestine.

These are the two alternatives, based on different concepts of the nature of the Jew and of his place in the community of the world.

The terms most frequently used to clarify the nature of the Jews are "race," "culture," "nation," and "religion." These can, however, be narrowed down.

Whether Jews are a race or not is not a subject for laymen's debate. Race is a scientific concept. The most eminent anthropologists, scientists, and scholars have agreed that Jews are not a race (with only the Nazi pseudo-scientists registering a dissenting opinion). The word "race," therefore, should be banished from discussions of interpretations about Jews.

Another term frequently introduced in an attempt at analysis is "culture." But this is a form of begging the question. Culture generally follows one of two distinctive patterns: the culture is either national or religious. To assert, therefore, that Jews represent a culture is merely to postpone an inquiry into the type of culture that is meant.

Thus we narrow the problem to two alternatives: Jews as a national group or Jews as a religious group. In either event, whatever the choice made, a pattern of action follows, in a program of fulfillment based on that choice.

At this point we come to the basic, the inescapable differences in Jewish life.

The Zionist premise is clear. Based upon that

premise its program, on the whole, is logically developed. Zionism is founded on the idea that Jews are elements of a nation; that these elements suffer from a sense of "homelessness" and will remain so unless and until they possess a sovereign territory of their own; that when and if such sovereign territory were acquired the problem of Jews would be substantially solved.

The national element of Zionism is thus basic. It is to be found in the fundamental Zionist declaration of principles, the Basle platform of the World Zionist Organization, to which every Zionist subscribes upon associating himself with one or another of the local Zionist organizations.

That platform contains a section specifically calling for the fostering "of national Jewish consciousness." This means that the Zionist organization is pledged to a policy to develop a sense of solidarity among Jews and to provide constant stimulation and encouragement where it already exists.

Such national consciousness is logically related to a sense of "homelessness" since, obviously, the members of a nation cannot feel completely at home except in their own country. Nationalist philosophers and theoreticians have minced no words on this score. Dr. Weizmann made it clear years ago when he declared: "We have never based the Zionist movement on Jewish suffering in Russia or in any other land. These sufferings have never been the mainspring of Zionism. The foundation of Zionism was, and continues to be to this day, the yearning of the Jewish people for its homeland, for a national center and a national life." This accurate analysis has been repeated by other authorized spokesmen of the Zionist movement, in pointing out the difference of the humanitarian problem of displaced Jews versus the more far-reaching objective of a Jewish State.

It is noteworthy that, as Dr. Weizmann points out, the philanthropic idea, as such, has nothing to do with Zionism. Zionism may be either philanthropic or anti-philanthropic, depending upon its practical manifestations. The Jewish nationalist emphasis is on a specific territory, Palestine. This naturally leads to an encouragement of philanthropic efforts when related to Palestine. In other areas Jewish nationalism is anti-philanthropic as, for instance, in opposing settlements of Jews in other countries such as Australia, South America, or Biro-Bijan. Indeed, the informed Zionists scorn what is known as "Zionist philanthropy" as opposed to "basic Zionism."

Grant the nationalist's premise that Jews are a nation, suffering from a sense of homelessness, and from lack of a special national home, and it follows that the problem can only be resolved by the creation of a Jewish State or Commonwealth.

In other words, Zionism is linked not to the expansion of democracy, but to a formula for Jewish territorial sovereignty. According to the Zionists, even the most genuine and thoroughly developed democracy is incapable of solving the problems of the Jews. A democracy can grant much to all of its citizens; yet it cannot satisfy the sense of "homelessness" inherent in their philosophy.

Democratic states may be useful to the Jewish nationalists because they provide a free scope for propaganda and political activity. On the other hand, widespread democracy is fundamentally destructive of Jewish nationalism insofar as its values tend to eliminate the yearning for a separate national existence.

Precisely because Zionism does not depend upon democracy, it finds itself free to negotiate and collaborate with all forces, including the most reactionary. Its founder, Theodor Herzl, spent years wooing the German Kaiser, tempting him with a proposal whereby, in return for a charter for Palestine, Jews would reduce their activity in the "radical" or liberal democratic movements of Central Europe. Another of its leaders, Vladimir Jabotinsky, approached Benito Mussolini in negotiations for Fascist Italy's support. The Zionists of Poland could, with perfectly free conscience, collaborate with anti-Semitic elements of the prewar Polish Government. In this country the triumphant achievement of what is called American support for Zionism, the Congressional Resolution of 1922, meant collaborating with the recently retired Congressman, Hamilton Fish (in the Lodge-Fish Resolution).

Thus, in every particular, practical actions effecting Jews are determined by the fundamental philosophy in regard to Jews. Accept the concept of Jews as a nation, deprived of its sovereign land, and it is only natural for the emphasis to be laid on the acquisition of a Jewish state. The precise steps are matters of tactics. The direction remains constant.

By the same premise, the demand for a Jewish army is natural to Jewish nationalists since all nations have their armies. By the same premise, Jewish nationalists rise to sing a so-called Jewish anthem, the Hatikvah, and meet under the inspiration of a so-called Jewish flag. By the same

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premise they demand official national representation at governmental conferences.

All of this is consistent and eminently reasonable—once the fundamental premise is accepted of the identity of Jews as a nation.

But that premise is challenged by its alternative: the anti-Zionist position; that which is inherent in the description: an American of Jewish faith.

That position is based on the premise that Jews constitute a religious group; that their identity is at its core a religious identity. In this country they claim allegiance to one nation only—the United States of America. As citizens they have the right to worship and do worship as they see fit. This does not mean that all Jews are pious or diligently observant of their religious precepts any more than are all Protestants. It does mean that those are Jews who maintain a relationship, strong and slender, with the Jewish religion, or who indicate acceptance of the ethical monotheism expressed in the cry, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One."

Upon that fundamental principle a whole pattern of thinking and action is based, consistent within itself, and therefore differing at multiple points from the Zionist pattern. By its premise Jews are not "homeless" but are at home whereever they have the status of full and equal citizens.

It follows, too, that the anti-Zionist position is eternally and inescapably linked to the expansion of the democratic concept which respects freedom of religious expression and recognizes the equality of rights and obligations of all nationals of a country.

The anti-Zionist goal equates completely with and is dependent upon the democratic goal. It maintains that, in a democratic world, the proposal for a Jewish state is anomalous and destructive, and that in a reactionary fascist world a Jewish state is meaningless—since Jews are doomed. The adherents of this philosophy, therefore, will turn for a solution not to the creation of an isolated Jewish state, but to the fullest expansion of democratic concepts and to a world-wide acceptance of the sanctity of the individual and the inalienability of fundamental human rights.

By the same token, the American adherents of this position must reject the concept of a "Jewish army"; can only express alarm at self-identifying tribute by Americans to a so-called Jewish "national flag"; and must refuse to recognize a national anthem other than the Star Spangled Banner. Similarly, they accept for themselves only

the representatives of this country, of which they are free and equal citizens, in a conference of nations.

Thus the issue is drawn fundamentally and repeatedly in basic concepts and, therefore, in the expression of those concepts in terms of practical activities.

The history of the Jews of the last fifty years is in part the record of a struggle between those two ideas, and in part a story of the interplay of their action and reaction resulting from anti-Semitism.

The first major Zionist victory came when the Balfour Declaration was issued by the British Government in 1917 and with its subsequent embodiment in a number of international documents. This remains, and justly so, the cornerstone of the Zionist claim to Palestine because in it recognition is given by the British Government to the idea of one national home for Jews as against the many that emancipation made possible. It also accepts the idea of a "Jewish people" as a unified political body with which political negotiations can be undertaken. So long as this concept is accepted, the issue is reduced to negotiations that continue the special association of Palestine and Jews as a political unit.

The alternative, of course, is a complete rejection of that concept, whether embodied in the Balfour Declaration or in the invective of racialists.

In Professor Stace's brilliant analysis entitled "The Zionist Illusion" that appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of February, 1947, there is an extraordinarily logical demolition of the Zionist claims to Palestine.

But that article does not, as it cannot, deal with the fundamenta! question as to whether Jews are a national group and can make proper claims upon world society for one or another geographic center.

That decision must in the very nature of things be made by Jews themselves. Hence the struggle.

The non-Jewish world can, however, be of help in bringing about a wise choice. It can do so by two important steps. It must in the first instance set its face resolutely against anti-Semitism. The continuance in progressive, modern, democratic society of a paranoia such as anti-Semitism is a critical obstacle to society's intrinsic development along the roads of liberalism. The existence of anti-Semitism is a constant challenge to the Judeo-Christian credo of the Western world and to its liberal, humanist concepts. It is a force that cannot be overcome by Jews. It must be expunged by non-Jews. When that happens, Jews will

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again have a rational basis to exercise freedom of choice between the two historic trends within the Jewish group of universalism versus tribalism.

The other step by which the non-Jewish world can be of help is by recognizing the distinctions, and by avoiding those extraneous elements that are not basic to the fundamental issue.

Here is the second challenge to the non-Jewish world: to keep clear the distinction between humanitarian, liberal concerns for the Jews the world over, as against the nationalist orientation that

seeks the establishment of a Jewish State which has a totally different validation.

To meet those challenges in good time will reflect the wisdom of the philosopher.

It will also mean a significant contribution to a solution of the problem of the Jews within the framework of a one-world pattern, in which the rights of all men to live in freedom and dignity and equality would have universal recognition. Not least, it would be a significant contribution in behalf of the world's moral status.

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> The Chancery, Washington.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2/ October 1947

Dear Chancery,

The Secretary of State has received a letter dated October 8th from Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, transmitting a copy of a memorandum on the Jewish question. Rosenwald writes from the National Office of the American Council for Judaism (see our letter E.6844/46/31 of July 28th).

Please acknowledge the letter and say that the memorandum has been read with interest here.

61783

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON



FOREIGN OFFICE, 3.W.1.

(E 6844/46/31)

21st October, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

The Secretary of State has received a letter dated 5th October from Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, transmitting a copy of a memorandum on the Jewish mestion. Mr. memorandum on the Jewish mestion. Mr. Rosenwald writes from the Hational Office of the American Council for Judalsm (see of the American Council for Judalsm (see our letter E.6844/46/51 of 88th July).

rlease asknowledge the letter and say . that the memorandum has been read with interest here.

Yours ever,

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The Chancery, British Embassy, Washington.

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NORFOLK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, Our Reference: LONDON, S.W.1. Your Reference: I think this letter should be dealt will by the Parlim Jepannent. Many hopelhey.

פועלי ציון

POALE ZION – JEWISH SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY

Affiliated to the British Labour Party

2, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 4702/3

Miss lighter

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25/1/67

22nd July 1947.

My Lord,

The Government's decision to send back to France the 4,500 Jewish refugees who sought entry into the Jewish National Home has caused dismay and resentment among Jews everywhere. The surviving remnant of Hitler's extermination policy are having another chapter of sorrow added to their tragic history. Surely the slightest human consideration would have demanded that these Jews be allowed at last to find rest and a home.

While we never could agree that uncertificated immigrants to palestine should be confined in camps ~ in Cyprus, at least there they had the certainty that sooner or later they would join their people in their National Home. This latest act by the Government seeks to destroy even that last hope. It will produce despair in the D.P. camps in Europe where hundreds of thousands of Jews have been eating out their hearts for two years since their "liberation". It will heighten the feeling of bitterness and frustration among the Jewish community of Palestine. I am enclosing a copy of a leading article from the "News Chronicle", which puts more sharply than I can, the folly of this action. We urge you to do all you can to ensure that this ill-considered and unimaginative policy be reversed without delay to save these Jews further suffering and humiliation.

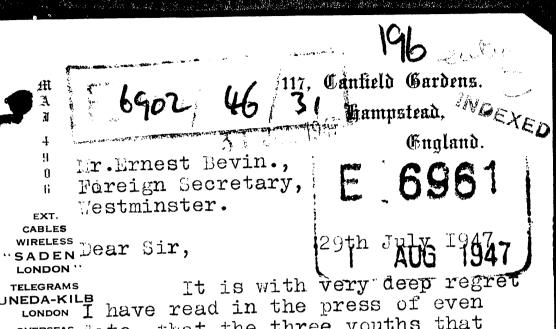
yours sincerely,

Mathan Jackson

Nathan Jackson. Hon. Secretary. E 6902

31 JUL 1947

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TELEGRAMS LONDON I have read in the press of even UNEDA-KILB overseas date, that the three youths that LONDON come under the heading of Terrorists and in the words of that famous sword rattler The right Honourable Winston Churchill THUGS, have been executed, because you and Sir Allan Cunningham, the High Commissioner are afraid of the said sword rattler, and therefore the execution rests on the heads of you three.

> Will the word thug go down in History, because it has never been used previously in the case of cold blooded murder, and the possibility the said famous sword rattler may be an antisimite, hence his choice of the said word.

> Do you not consider these executions together with 4.500 Jews being kept off the coast of France, to have to wait permission to land on terra firma, belittling the teaching of Christianity?.

> I await your reply and that of the famous sword rattler, The Right Honourable Winston Churchill M.P. etc. I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully, Author St. Uest.

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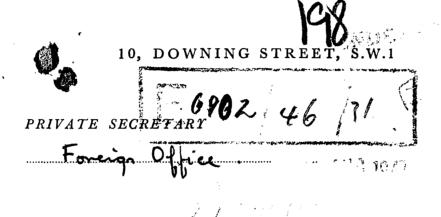
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The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on

- 1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.
- 2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.
- 3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 31.7.47.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

* (7) 3/7

3866_ Tenth Avenue New York 34, N. Y. July 22, 1947

R.26.7.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee No. 10 Downing Street London, England

My dear Prime Minister Attlee:

There is a saying that when God wants to punish anyone, He takes away the victim's sense of reasoning. He has done that to all the enemies of the Jewish people. He did it to Hitler.

Russia was strengthened and this country was united, whereas before
Pearl Harbor this country was split between those who were for England
and against England. Had Japan attacked Russia instead of the United
States, the Russian Siberian army would have been tied up in Siberia
and she couldn't have brought up some of her crack divisions that
turned the tide during the first and second winters.

On her part, the United States would never have entered the conflict because a strong minority in the country at that time hated England and Communism. Had we moved first by declaring war on Germany and Japan, this country wouldn't have been united and strong as we were, because the "American Firsters" and their allies would have had something to shout about.

As for myself, in those dark days before Pearl Harbor, I prayed for England because England was our sole hope for saving civilization.

Now there is one thing that puzzles me. Why is England against the settlement of the remaining Jews of Europe in the Land of Israel? This has been a dream that their forefathers have dreamt for the past nine teen hundred years.

200

July 22, 1947



Or maybe the time has come for the Pritish Empire to split and that is why God took away England's sense of reasoning. Pecause England has turned against the Jewish people He can punish her for her sins of yesterday. Maybe the past winter which was one of the worst winters in England was a warning from God.

Civilization owes a lot to England, so please think it over.

Remember Spain, the Czar of Russia and Hitler!

With hope and trust for the future, I am,

MR. HARRY ANES

אם אשכחך ירושלים תשכח ימיני 6 902 / 4 6 / 7,

MANCHESTER ZIONIST ASSOCIA

Hon. Vice-President I. Sunlight

Chairman I. Rickless

Vice-Chairman B. Morris

Treasu τ e τ D. Jordan

Joint Hon. Secretaries S. W. Gold Miss A. Reuben

Joseph Mamlock House, 142 Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8.

Telephone CHEetham Hill 1825/6

29th July 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, P.C. M.P. Foreign Office, Whitehall, London.

Dear Sir,

I am asked to convey to you the following Resolution that was passed unanimously, at a crowded meeting last night.

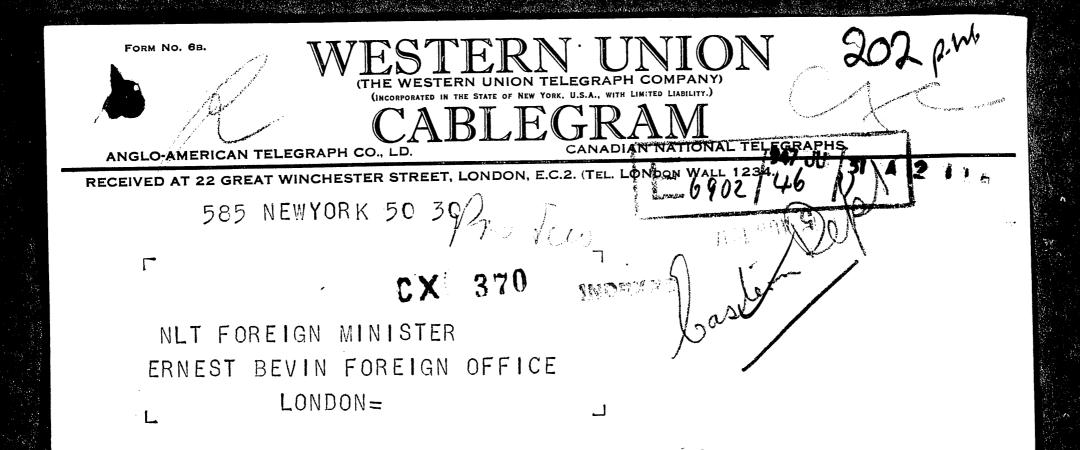
I am,

Yours faithfully,

On behalf of the Joint Hon. Secs.

* This mass meeting of Manchester Jewry held under the auspices of the Manchester Zionist Association places on record its resentment at the deportation of the 4,500 Immigrants on board the 'President Warfield, it calls upon His Majesty's Government to reconsider its decision, and demands that they be admitted to Palestine forthwith. *

61783



EARNESTLY URGE YOUR GOOD OFFICES TO HAVE JEWS FROM

EXODUS 1947 EITHER ADMITTED TO PALESTINE OR FAILING

THAT PLACED IN CYPRUS FOR ULTIMATE TRANSFER TO PALESTINE

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE URGES THIS IN NAME OF HUMANITY

=JOSEPH M PROSKAUER JACOB BLAUSTEIN PHILLIP

Please send FORMAN • WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

9 Whed I. 6902 46 31 Wester S. harres notice your allitude bounds the gowo abroad expecially will regards to the comigrant this, where under foul conditions, teaple from different pares, one huddled Eget-for and subject to your un-British dictatorship, of.
"Real moving, from own Calabrae, The only true 3 notice where you assert your foliey with there défence les people, you tolevalo Hitlers regime h Spain as though it was a bestimate one, Shrely you have made a tiplied foregu office blunder? For have exhibited the might of England upon a howeless beinddered unamed four, and display an abject comande foliey, towards a regime of whatnon, of fantice, quilly of the Bordiest deeds in Our Veners again Links, there is no other word, of the mad view of throughtistic famalies,

Reference: 61783

When having Hitler encouraged his tight to vise all over The word, every little incident proves the starting foint If a won of values, propaganda, bog cotting, and violent askaults which your and their property, and you are continuing thaters was you these undefended league. when Jew Hould be encouraged to return to Polesline and there, a halist al home made for them and full Status es a hation andra hations, where they can have Comfull means of protection because it dods not blen possible to obtain such even in England, now that The gachalo of the Atter gang are voused again and the daily poper think again lagin & would remind you England is a defend -en of the faith, and the famile of the good domention might le considered, we are Aliged whether we are chroit - ians or hot to defend the official faith, personally I am a christian, and I love and admine the beauty of but religion, which arrives from the Gewish race I and heally These attacks upon Jumy are also life chiralianily, one Eus only to visiblise Belson, machine of plus and the distributed humanily willia and the wrestounds maria of the Enteres it charge to recline that there

exchibitions in the press against the year are the outpouring le gire vent to their hadress. The Scientific truth which should be thoroughly undstood is that there multitudes withouting conscious conscience are abolitely had, and will your present encouragement will break out again into wanter hunder, tortine robberg de as before. The world holds you and you ffice bestoniste, because you have they continued The had plucy of Hiller. M. Blue had to draw your attention to the feel that there victims you distilled to, from the President Manfield or Escodus, were martyrs not temoriste It appears to the your policy is the of aggression in valentine, and I you amon't fave to meach of Ohristanily all that didational hotely in fourte of and other not blintian the withdraw and at the few fight it out, the old testament thous how, Hilter and a Wadlan in 1939.

Observing and commenting whom the food Ships for Servery fuss, The 'elaborate and Covery Divided comps over England The vidual ufor bross, woney, girls, and occupations of the modern of hurst bay Harwe in our hable to redity things, to feet. Those four germans on their feet again. Joseph the horrors of 1914-1918 and the accressioners of there por Jestians or this last war, me dance of a same man at Declan or Belsen would belief him That if we exterminated Sermany he Abould be sure of getting right ones for They are in the harporty

Lol

St.Alban's, 6902/4b Bree Street, Johannesburg. 6 AUG 1947
The Hon. Foreign Sectretary, 30<u>-</u>7-47 INDENEN 10, Downing Street, London. Sir, This is not a threat or a warning, nor am I trying to be abusive or slanderous, I would just like to state a historical fact. "Hitler, and many others before him, also started on the Jews to achieve their goal, but he, and the many others before nim perished." Empires have fallen, and will continue tofall, but the Jews have survived throughout and will continue to survive. History prooves that. Yours, respectfully Hallenbach

61783

If anything is enclosed this letter will be sent by ordinary mail

As enigiets ingestuit word, sal hierdie brief per gewone pos gestuur word The Hon. Ernest Bevin (Foreign Secretary) 10 Downing Street JAN

LONDON.

England.

208

371

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

61783

Produce.

209 €

6902 46 7)
Mr. Ernst Bevin.

117, Canfield Gardens.

Hampstead,

Mr.Ernst Bevin.
Foreign Secretary,
Westminster.

England.

3 AUG 10 6

Dear Sir,

2nd August 1947.

CABLES

It is horrible, to still read in WIRELESSTHE press, of the terrible bloodshed "SADEN Palastine, and to read in the Daily TELEGRAME elegraph of even date, the atrocities UNEDA-KILD OMMENCE OF the present Government, OVERSEAS ASSET OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, Who are giving preference e to the invested capial in Palastine to human lives, and which is not new.

Two terrible wrongs, may make a right.

The Jewish people in Palastine, feel very keenly the said failure, together with the knowledge of the fact, hat their people have been massacared during the past massacre, without the slightest satisfaction of both the said important occurrances, which reflects on the teaching of Christianity and civilisation.

In view of that pointed out, can you possibly look forward to anything different, while capital is still respected in preference to human life, espectially in the case of the Jewish people.

The famous sword rattler, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, I feel sure was not aware of that conveyed in the third paragraph of this letter, when he termed terrorists THUGS, expressed to my knowledge for cont.

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Reference: FO 371 61783

the first time, when cold blooded murar had been committed from time to time, although it is possible that term was used by the said sword rattler; to raise himself still further in the eyes of the people of the world, who are so humane towards the Jewish people.

Would you be good enough to let me know in detail, why failure so far has prevented the carrying out of the said obligation.

To me it is very strange, that nothing has been expressed by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury or the Pope, relative to the subject of this letter.

I have previously ponted out, that I could make nearly everybody self supporting, and so reduce the expenditure in outdoor releif etc.

Our only saviour, is to forthwith induce or even force labout to produce more and more, at the same time take a keen interest in their productions, as well as wages received.

I have posted a copy of this letter on to Mr.Attllee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.Isaccs, Minister of Labour and The Right Honourable Winston Churchill, MP et c

> I begsto remain, Yours faithfully, A member of the Labour Party,

> > Arthur A. West.

The JEWISH

6902 46

DEVOTED TO SAFEGUARDING DEMOCRACY WITH THE UNITED AID OF JEW AND NON-JEW

THE LEADING JEWISH MONTHLY IN ENGLISH

ISAAC ROSENGARTEN,

305 BROADWAY NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

July 30, 1947.

The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, MP. United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations Lake Success, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In view of the unspeakable treatment of the Jew in recent years in Europe and in Palestine, and in the light of prevailing conditions, what can the Jew in self-respect do to obtain justice? Shall he submissively bend his back and continue to accept murderous blows? Shall he limit his defense to political action through existing Jewish organizations or shall he resort to the resistance of despair against overwhelming odds?

Surely the voice of Christians will be raised to put an end to such continuous inhumanities in violation of their own ideals and teachings!

May we impose upon your kindness for a brief statement of 100 to 500 words for a symposium in the Rosh Hashanah (New Year) number of The Jewish Forum, indicating what aid the leaders in the Christian World can render.

We shall appreciate it if such statement reaches us on or before August 20.

Sincerely yours,

Jan Gore garten

Editor

Editorial Contributors

Prof. W. F. ALBRIGHT DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON GEORGE GORDON BATTLE DR. SAMUEL BELKIN DR. MOSES BENMOSCHE DR. NORMAN BENTWICH Prof. ZELIG BRODETSKY Prof. ROBERT L. CALHOUN Rev. K. M. CHWOROWSKY DR. A. COHEN Prof. JOHN M. COOPER Rabbi MOSES J. FELDMAN Prof. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN Prof. SALOMON FLINK DR. PHILIP GETSON DR. PAUL GOODMAN ANTONI GRONOWICZ Rabbi DR. ISAAC HERZOG BARNET HIRSCH JOHN EDGAR HOOVER LEON HUHNER Prof. MOSES HYAMSON DR. ALVIN JOHNSON Rabbi LEO JUNG WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT DR. REUBEN KAUFMAN DR. ADOLF KOBER Rev. DR. HENRY S. LEIPER Prof. SAMUEL M. LEVIN DR. ELIAS LIEBERMAN DR. DAVID I. MACHT DR. THOMAS MANN Bishop F. J. McCONNELL Prof.CLYDE R. MILLER DR. ISAAC MILLNER Prof. J. A. MONGOMERY EMANUEL NEUMANN LOUIS NIZER Major JACOB M. OTT PIERRE VAN PAASSEN DR. DAVID de SOLA POOL DR. JACOB ROBINSON Father J. ELLIOT ROSS DR. H. I. SCHENKER DR. GUY EMERY SHIPLER ARTHUR SZYK Prof. CH. TCHERNOWITZ Prof. MEYER WAXMAN I. L. WOHLMAN PROF. A. S. E. YAHUDA WILLIAM B. ZIFF

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M. A. DEAP, 212 Enter gr 6902 46 331 Dear Su: When The British Good came up in congress lash gear, despite The record of Jour gouernmend in Paleshie, Jurgel Rat De Doon be voled. Joler my husbank and 3 in danslin sammand guinal Britain came and Stent four seeks in Jour country. No one Coull Rava been more vocal Non I in my about alien for

Jour Earnhymen: Their patiences househy, courage astounded we and I have Sung Their Praises to Friends in out out of politics.

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Joseph Joseph Low
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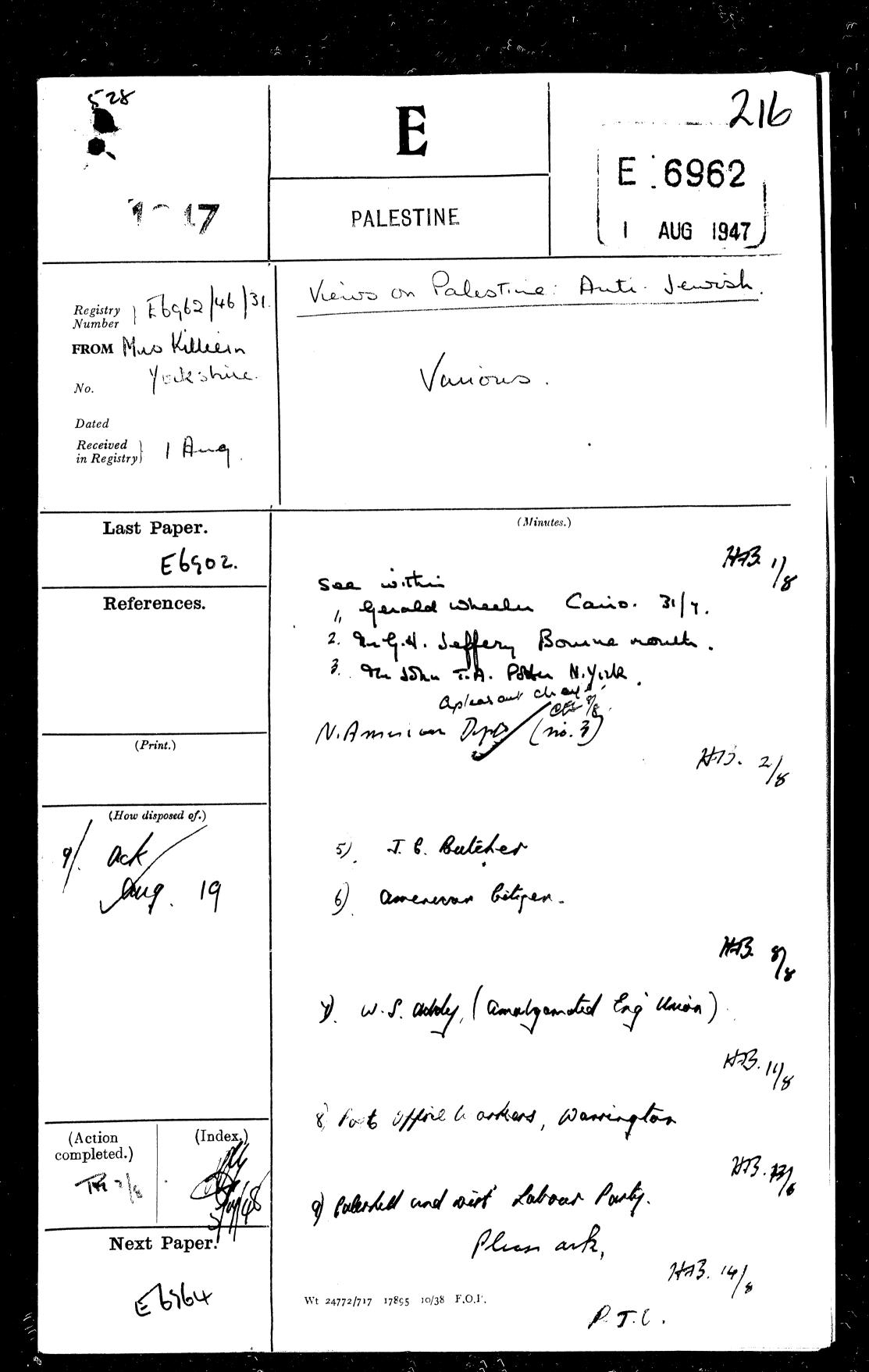
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ARS. BURT SIRIS 9 RYE ROAD RYE, NEW YORK 214

in England is being used to persecule Hitler's victime. For all four Sanchinoviouoress, Mr. almama Litalia ai Last inicial Real assured That I shall Apapelet, edira, juddel Washington of necessary to make Sure Tal fou Jet val oue coul eg american nousy. I shall uge abool stabled teapped of suguens J shall regul The Landslig bokad en my friends in Britain

judt millie d'esse par Hind power to make you recall jour slam traopers - let Them how here home may sin Mal's man's work - rat Ruet aaelyleet púlles. plus very Truly Elamek Siris District Leader Demoratic Party- Rys. n. J.



NA. Dyc.

HB. 19/8

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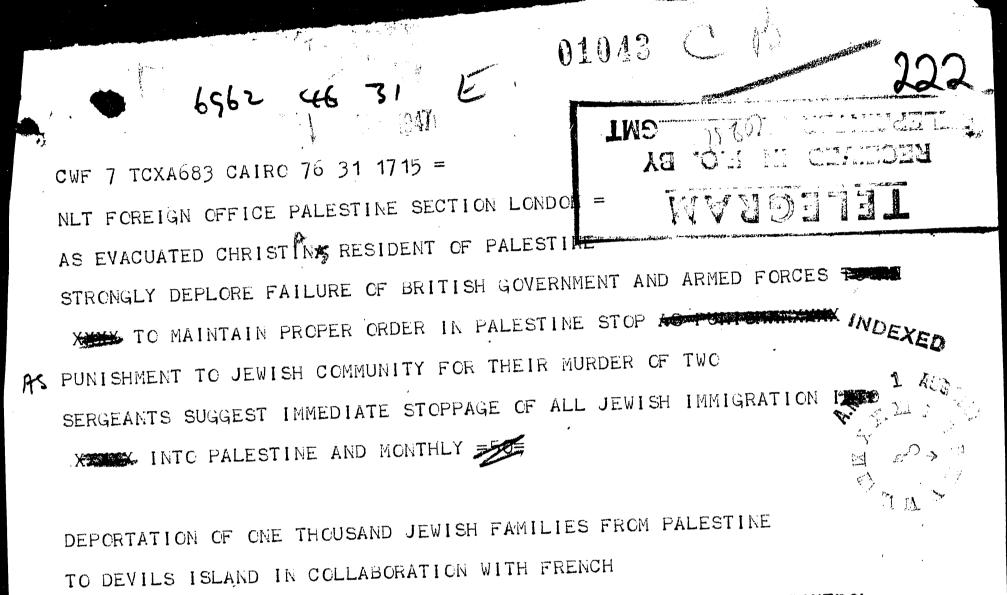
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Mr. Melliern NogBurnley Road 1 Fl Luddenden Book Dear Mr Benen " Josephere 9 write to ask gar AUB 1947 poldier wife who fourght through 2 warn Boer mar and 1914 mar 9 hans hi fine medali he is déad 2 years next novementer teut I wish to tea gow if you will only toke my advice. I cem 66 years old and one time I had money but I gave it ieway to roller, now they they turn their head, I have suffered Through my poor soft heart of you mont to save our dans. in palstiner please excute some of them terrist and rough, you must be ferm excute some of them, even at the parentie of our oran boys it must stop.

I telle you we used to get a goods, but since the Jews got the uper hand me could sell nothing but shooting stufo they have got hold of film football fullishing drapiers, every thene, you to rive yourself they run America in wall it filmes and other thingse out you when you get them, excute them, whole sale. sacrefice our lade to put a Holi to it, be firmade not mind what other country; then the thorder you are you will be thought mor about the firm excute every terrior you get and have no compaintson about the of Dirits hettear had been here, he would have cremated them and firm no soft policy weth fune. Russia please be offall hand firm

without risk strike the Gron white 200, it is hot you must use a hard policy you won't get any there if you sont we are all willing to fut in with our hardships to help all you by to do I would not have toden your and other memerales got on with the Legercy that what teft for you to to carry and for your your will find hardness and you firmners will be be firm is 9 mor a mon I could fut that levewst mote down in a month I would stand none of their frightness and whowler not care what other dirty rotten country a said I would take the rist never let the Jaws have polinstine it belongs to tralis and Moslems please forgive had writing God spare you to carry on

021 RECEIVED IN O.B. subjection par get a commitée. find out takere all the Jues that is in crysuli and oter places, come from and send them back to the Country they came from and let other country, take the Burden of them, never mind the big Jusish men in Amaca, who In supporting them you will. have to fight them, big fellow and their money is not evertt, you can do it on a quet many. S. and beat them I beg of you to be hard the harder you are you will be thought more about energ country is out for themselfs. you find no softness in dirly Russia for God sake, excele energ terrisch, you get it is worth the crish, and chances, there was never any thing got in this world

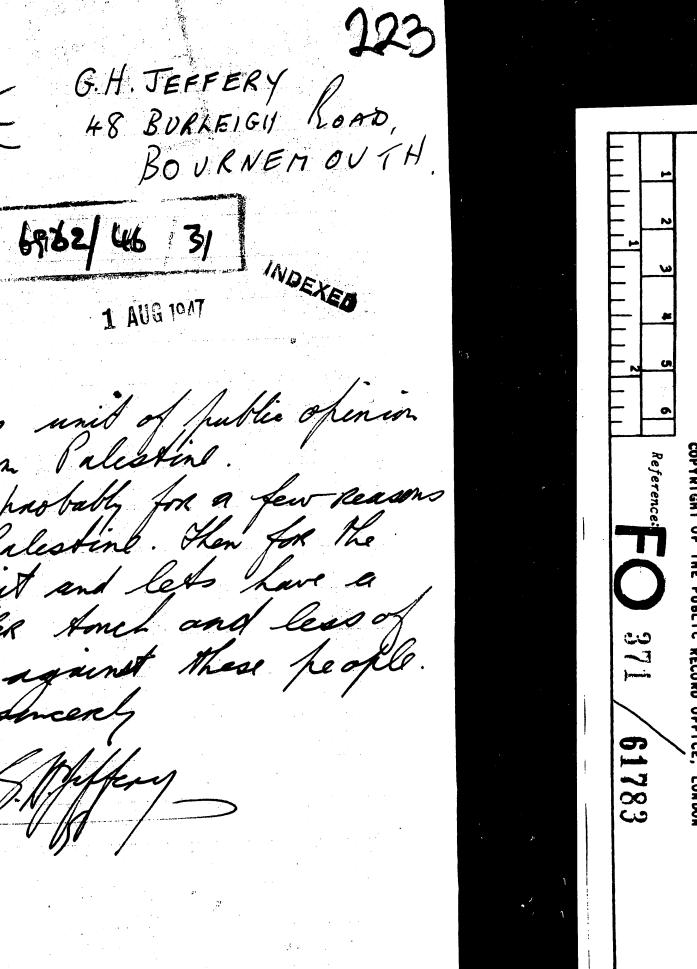


GERALD WHEELER ++++++++

SENT 0233 STAN

AUTHORITIES AND UNTIL JEWISH TERRORISTS ARE UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL =

61783



She Greign Sery. Whitehall! London.

Den Sin, Please accept this unit of public openion over the latest news from Palestins. For some reason, probably for a few reasons we can't get out of Pulestine. Then for the love of mike fight fix it and lets have a little more of the Hitler touch and less of the Chamberlain Souch against these people. yours sincerely

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE LONDON, W.C.2. (Tel. No. Whitehall 8332.)

CX7 NEWYORK 25 1

NLT BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

1947 AUG 2 AM 9

LONDON=

INDEXED

·HORRIFIED ABOUT THE TWO SERGEANTS MOST OF US HERE ARE STRONGLY BEHIND YOUR ATTITUDE IN PALESTINE

JOHN T A POTTER.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

2252 Lastin Depl: 30 July 47 The Right Hon Toned Bevin. The Foregra Africa 6962/46 31 Har Wy Borin the livering report that the few lave hanged two of our good lads is more than flesh & Blood can sland, Set no ort of Palestine. hormore Keeping the danned Jews + then like. The ontrage is a labour vott.

Palestine gusteon 226
Van: - Falestine gusteon 226
Many Americans think AUG 1947 gar should hall a cartain manher of known brown Cerronsto as hostages informing them, that they will be immediately deported should a British soldiers or member of the police force be murderet End this phase of the trouble American Citizen

AIR LETTER VIA AIR MAIL
REMAINS FOREIGN MENISSER

LONGON Foreign Menisser

London

England

England

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER 'WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

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Quantum 208 137Bhan B. No. Branch Secretary's Address BE DIMON STREET, Your Reference LEVERSHULME, 4 AUG 1947 MANCHESTER, 19 Labout Party and supporters of the

1. Cuk (20) 7-8-4)

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to ious correspondence which was forwarded to

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.

2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.

A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 11 august, 1947.

RECORD



FRIME WINISTER LONDON

/ 2/8,

EITTER RESTRINENT FELT AT LATEST DETRAGE BY JEWISH TERRORISTS STOP NEMBERS THIS OFFICE ASK THAT DRASTIC ACTION BE TAKEN AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE AND TO PREVENT PRESENT LOSS OF ONE BRITISH LIFE EVERY DAY IN PALESTINE = FOST OFFICE WORKERS WARRINGTON \$;

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call with this form Bord at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope

TC 371 / 61783

RECORD

COLESHILL AND DISTRICT LABOUR PARTY.

COUNCILLOR A. J. CARTER.

PHONE: COL. 2277.

MISS V. STEPHENS, 27, DORIS ROAD, COLESHILL.

7th August, 1947.

Dear Sir,

INDEXED

Palestine.

We are desired by The Coleshill and District Labour Party to tender, on behalf of all members of the above-mentioned Party, a strong protest against the recent attrocities at Habbaniya in Palestine, notably two Sergeants of His Majesty's Forces.

We received the news with disgust and horror that two innocent British lives should be so callously ended whilst carrying out their duty in a Mandate of Great Britain.

We all feel deeplythat a solution of the Palestine problem be given earnest, just and immediate consideration as one wonders if these outrageous murders will continue.

We are,

yours faithfully,

(Chairman)

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevan, Member of Parliament, Foreign Office, Whitehall, LONDON.

61783

Mrs L. Scannell 232 Dear Sir, '-Those trouble makers should have a little atomic bomb in the midst Those terrorists, the resprould it up and take notice. Share watched this situation grow for fifty years and it is workeday by day, they have suined the whole world but whare so gullible we cant see it until it ist too late. My heart goes out to Those for British soldiers, do something quick to stop Them in This Terrible bloodshed. May God blessymandkelp low in these trying fifus, Mhst. Scannell.